

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1936

NO. 11



A DOZEN YEARS



November 10, 1924 - November 10, 1936

A SMALL BEGINNING

Capital and contributed surplus, \$200,000.00.

A STRONG FINANCIAL GROWTH

	Admitted Assets	Net Reserves	Capital, Surplus and Special Reserves
December 31st, 1925.....	\$203,895	\$6,876	\$192,302
December 31st, 1930.....	1,213,077	658,184	467,497
December 31st, 1934.....	2,291,362	836,623	1,350,138
December 31st, 1935.....	2,350,021	828,913	1,431,239

(The Above Figures are from the Annual Statement made to the
State Insurance Departments)

A BENEFIT TO MANY

AMOUNTS PAID POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES
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more local unions are adopting group life insurance plans for their
members as a protection to their families.

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Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat

The subject of this magazine chat might be entitled "our morning mail." Our morning mail is always varied and never dull, but this particular morning it is exciting.

Here is an inquiry from a large advertising agency asking, "Kindly advise us at once whether your publication accepts matrimonial advertisements. Hoping to hear from you by return mail."

What possibilities for romance lie in this!

Here is a communication from a large publishing house in Milan, Italy, requesting "Specimens and price for subscription for Italy of the Journal of Electrical Workers." This reminds us that our foreign reading list is large and widespread. Literally, the Electrical Workers Journal is read around the world.

John Ihlder, executive officer of the Alley Dwelling Authority for the District of Columbia, writes a letter to us this morning. He says, "I wish to express our appreciation for the accurate and interesting article 'Nation's Capital Builds Good Low-rent Homes' in the October number." He goes on to say, "if you can realize how much 'accuracy' means to the person actively concerned in the thing written about, you will have some conception of how much I appreciate what you have done."

A teacher in the Kansas public schools thanks us for some material which she received on public utilities. So the grist runs.

Editors are always glad to get reactions to their publication from readers whether they be friendly or hostile. These are the cross-wires over which run impulses that indicate to the editor whether he is making contact with the public mind.

Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—The Steel Age	450
Democracy Embattled Faces Arrogant Foes	451
Clash Between Bell and Public Inevitable	453
Great Progress in Manufacturing Field	456
Growth of Co-ops Drives Toward Clash	458
26 Million Reach Out Hands for Pensions	460
I. B. E. W. Men Keep Abreast of Science	461
Refrigeration Principles in Air Conditioning	462
Casey's Chronicles of the Work World	464
Dream Vendor	465
Radio Gives the Electrician a New Job	466
Editorial	468
Woman's Work	470
Letter—American Federation of Labor	472
Harry Van Arsdale Honored in New York	473
Correspondence	474
Fraternity of the Air	485
In Memoriam	487
Local Union Official Receipts	494



Courtesy PWAP.

THE STEEL AGE.
By Edna Reindel, Region No. 2.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XXXV

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Democracy Embattled Faces Arrogant Foes

I.

THE United States has just passed through a turbulent Presidential election campaign. There has been a searching floodlight thrown on every process of government, and if there were any irregularity of conduct by government officials which had not hitherto been revealed, it would have been exposed during this election campaign. There has been a vivid example of the exercise of free speech and free assembly to the point of license, where candidates as privileged persons have been allowed to say things which at times ran athwart the law.

The campaign has been an example of democracy in action, but although there has been a bandying of terms and slogans such as fascism, communism and dictatorship, there has been no real examination of the fundamental concepts involved—or any accurate and honest consideration of the position of democracy in the world today.

The fact is democracy is in a stronger position in the world today than at any time since the great war.

What has taken place is a thorough inventory on the part of citizens of democracy—a taking stock—in the light of advances of state craft under dictatorships. This is true not only in the United States but in France, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. It should be remembered that in no country where a dictatorship now flourishes has a democracy previously flourished.

The Germany of Hitler was a thoroughly Prussianized dictatorship prior to 1920 under the Kaiser, and the republic so-called had only a brief interim existence, really under the pressure of stipulations imposed under the Versailles treaty. Italy was a monarchy with syndicalist tendencies prior to the arrival of Mussolini, but syndicalism secured its force largely by its negation of democratic government—in fact all government.

Never Really Tried Democracy

Russia was an absolute monarchy under the Czar, under whom only the faintest traces of democracy could be discerned. Japan has been a traditional monarchy for centuries. Spain was the oldest example of an age-old monarchy seeking to shake off its medieval forms. These four countries have not therefore given up democracy inasmuch as they

Must solve problems of mobility, and forecasting. No country with democratic tradition before 1914 has given up democratic form. Fascism hides failures.

had never really tried it. They really exchanged one kind of dictatorship for another. France, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, Great Britain and the United States, which have had some form of democracy for the last 150 years, and in the case of Great Britain much longer, remain as obdurately committed to this method of carrying on the processes of a people's rule as ever before.

This does not mean that democracy can not behold some of its glaring faults when held up against the speedier and more mobile form of dictatorship. In an age of rapid change the dictator can telescope governmental processes in his single person and be legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government, all in one; and, so to speak, originate a bill in the morning and execute it in the afternoon. It is to be seen, therefore, that one of the problems of democracy is greater speed in handling emergencies plus a greater ability in anticipating the arrival of an emergency. When these two reforms are accomplished, democracy will have achieved all the good there is in a dictatorship without loss of the many other types of excellence that the democratic form has over the vile dictatorship.

Shortcomings of Fascism

The dictatorship, especially Hitler's and Mussolini's, has been unable to solve any of the really great problems of the modern state.

1. It has not solved the problem of unemployment but merely has concealed it by sweeping the unemployed into armies and into armament factories.

2. The dictatorships have failed to solve the problem of financing and feeding their populations, are insolvent today, and have not been able to create that harmony of international relations necessary for fair trade so that their own delinquencies in the matter of production of raw materials could be repaired.

3. In addition, the dictatorships have let loose upon the world a brand of tricky statecraft which has made for distrust and sown the base for wars.

Hitler and Mussolini have gone into power by making sweeping promises, first to labor in the open, and then to business men in secret, which they have not kept. Business men who have backed Fascist dictatorships have been especially deluded inasmuch as they have believed that such dictatorships were in their behalf, but learned to their sorrow that they existed primarily and only for the dictator himself.

It is because these facts are beginning to be completely revealed, and it is because the democratic nations are seeing that there can be no stability in a world where tricky Fascist dictatorships ply their sordid trade, that democracies are becoming embattled and beginning to offer opposition to the tactics of the Mussolinis and the Hitlers.

Labor's Place Revealed

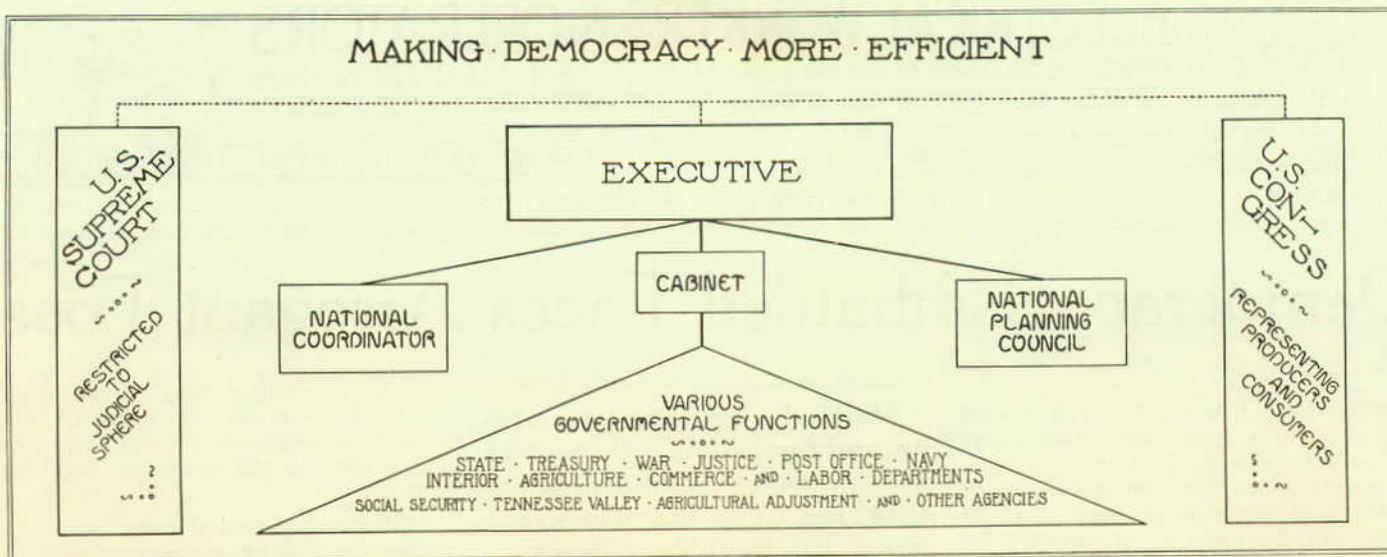
These facts are of great importance to the United States and in particular to American labor. Everywhere labor has a better opportunity to express itself and to gain an industrial citizenship in a democracy than under a dictatorship. Under every dictatorship, including Russia's, trade unions are either completely stamped out and abolished, or they become a kind of welfare organization for the state, managing football, parks and other such an important trivialities.

II.

In looking at American democracy we are going to consider two points of view expressed: one by a business man and one by an engineer. The first is contained in an old book which never really had much of a circulation in the United States. It is called "The People's Corporation." It is written by King C. Gillette, the inventor of the Gillette safety razor. Toward the end of his life Mr. Gillette got interested in politics and this book was a result.

Faults of Competition

Mr. Gillette's point of view is interesting because of its exciting and bold proposals. We are not now concerned with practicality. Mr. Gillette places certain strictures against the established order and these may be summed up as he himself sums them up in five counts.



"We can imagine mankind suing Competition for damages on five counts. First, it wastes human effort in duplication and haphazard unco-ordinated activities.

"Second, it wastes human effort in a struggle between competing concerns in the same field.

"Third, it wastes it in a struggle between buyer and seller, between manufacturer and retailer, between retailer and consumer.

"Fourth, it wastes it in struggle between capital and labor.

"Fifth, it wastes it in struggle between nations costing life and health as well."

Mr. Gillette feels that to save democracy we must have greater coordination. He says "Co-operation then will be the first principle of the system which we shall substitute for our present wasteful one." He gets rid of this competition and hopes to induce co-operation by establishing what he calls the people's corporation, a kind of one big government producing machine.

The thing is done by a kind of mental sleight of hand. We are not concerned with the impossibility of simply passing from a competitive system to a co-operative by use of a single phrase—the people's corporation. What we do wish to point out is that as early as 1924 a man who knew business and who had founded a business saw the errors of our competitive system and spoke out forcefully against them, advocating co-operation as a solution.

America's Destiny—What?

The other book is published this year. It is by Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, a past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the Industrial Advisers Board of the NRA. Mr. Flanders' book is called "The Platform for America" and may be said to represent a conservative view of America's destiny.

Mr. Flanders appears to arrive at about the same general conclusion as Mr. Gillette. He says: "After much

thought, I have come to the not very astonishing conclusion that the best interests of each group lie in the well-being of the whole." The important thing about Mr. Flanders's dissertation is that he does not accept the philosophy of the United States Chamber of Commerce, namely, that we should act upon the assumption that we have an economic system of automatic controls. Mr. Flanders says: "Our physical and social conditions have hitherto controlled our politics. If politics is not now to control our physical and social environment—and that for the worst—we must continue that self-motivated levelling up process that has been molding all elements of American life in the past. We must replace the automatic processes of the lost frontier with calculated equivalents."

Mr. Flanders sets as the goal of society, which he calls business, an expanding standard of living and an increasing opportunity therefrom. Mr. Flanders declares: "Dictatorships come not because they are desired but because legislative folly has made them inevitable." Thus it would seem that Mr. Flanders abruptly rejects Mr. Gillette's idea of a people's corporation but that he agrees with Mr. Gillette that competition is wasteful and dangerous, and we must have co-operation on a wider and wider basis. Both appear to reject dictatorships as a way out.

III.

It would seem that in the light of these facts and principles that the United States in this historic hour following the 1936 election may do and should do certain definite things.

1. Continue to strengthen its social security program so that a minimum of subsistence should be granted as a right to every citizen of the nation.

2. Permit the great and expanding co-operative movement, as described in another section of this magazine, to as quickly as possible transform the competitive system into a co-operative one.

3. Do not halt the incursion of government into business where it is play-

ing a continuing wholesome role in railroads, shipping, and electrical utilities.

4. Re-adapt the NRA principle which was a principle of control to the present needs in the light of past experience so that a more sensible and finer spirit of co-operation may exist in the industrial war.

5. Equip the executive branch of the government with new means of making quick and accurate decisions, and to anticipate national economic needs by founding a national economic planning council as a part of the equipment of the President and a national coordinating agency also under the direct control of the executive.

5. Do not permit the Supreme Court to negate progress by its extra legal vetoing of necessary legislation.

6. Make the Congress itself more and more sensitively responsible to producers and consumers.

These are sensible proposals which are wise extensions of present tendencies which cannot overturn in any way the traditions of the nation and which will make democracy much more efficient and much more capable of answering the arrogant challenge of dictatorships.

Under fascism, labor organizations have just as much or little real contact with the people as any other governmental office, and it is quite understandable that the syndicate system is a theoretical structure, built in large part on the passivity of the masses. The workers are part of it only in so far as they are compelled to pay their contributions to the associations and to respect the standards decided upon in collective contracts, but they resent this compulsion, which imposes duties upon them without according corresponding rights, since not all of them may participate in the activities of the syndicates, nor even in the determination of their labor conditions. The representatives who conclude the labor contracts are either selected exclusively by those who enjoy the privilege of membership, or are appointed from above.—CARMEN HAIDER.

Clash Between Bell and Public Inevitable

(Editor's Note: Here is a notable contribution on the history and practices of the telephone monopoly. Indisputable evidence developed by the Federal Communications Commission throws sharp light on treatment of employees, and upon far-flung ramifications of telephone monopoly into other industries.)

THE American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which controls the Bell Telephone System and its subsidiaries, has been likened to an octopus because of its far flung network of inter-linked lines which cover, like the meshes of a fine screen, the United States, and spreads upward into Canada. The simile is apt. But the average citizen has no conception of the stupendous power of this octopus. Aside from its physical plant which in itself is the greatest monopoly in this country, and its assets—admitted to be nearly five billion dollars—which make it the wealthiest corporation in the United States, the octopus has sent thousands of its tentacles into "channels of influence." These connections extend to business, to finance, to educational institutions, to men and organizations which the Bell believes are molders of public opinion, in order that the monopoly may go its way unchecked by the efforts of lawmakers, or the protests of an enlightened public.

Last winter the Federal Communications Commission, which has jurisdiction over certain phases of the Bell's business, including interstate rates, valuations, accounts, and depreciation charges, was authorized by Congress to examine certain phases of the company's conduct. Hearings began in March and continued into June. The A. T. and T. did not co-operate willingly with the government investigators and it complained bitterly of the manner in which the investigation was conducted by young Samuel Becker, acting special counsel.

September 1 the Bell voluntarily announced a new schedule of charges on long distance calls for distances of more than 234 miles. The reductions in rates thus made, were, in the opinion of the FCC's commissioner, Paul A. Walker, "not a drop in the bucket!" On September 6, the commission instituted an investigation into the rates, charges, classifications, services and practices of the company on an order to "show cause" why rates on long distance service should not be further cut in view of the company's long record of profits.

Contrary to rumors of a shake-up in the FCC staff, spread by New York financial papers, the appointment of Carl I. Wheat, public utilities counsel for the city of Los Angeles, did not mean the replacement of Counsel Becker. Mr. Wheat will have charge of the rate investigation, while Mr. Becker continues to prosecute the general investigation. At the time of this writing no date has been set for further hearings but they are expected to begin early this winter.

A. T. and T. is forced to divulge history of dark areas. Federal Communications Commission already has evidence warranting new legislation.

Not even the most blameless citizen or group enjoys being investigated. But it seems indicated that the A. T. and T. objected chiefly to the scope of the investigation. In pursuing the components of the rate structure the commission kept poking its fingers into the relations of the Bell Company with the public, and with its employees. The telephone company has gone to a great deal of trouble—and expense—to present itself in a favorable light with the public. It has posed, through publicity and advertising, as "a public utility, publicly owned." The investigation exposed a pose—a whole series of poses.

The Bell Company, the investigation shows, in its relation to the public and to employees, was guilty of many anti-social policies which it evidently recognized as anti-social or at least not pleasing to the public, because of the earnest efforts it has made to conceal them. The detailed analysis of these policies by the FCC accounting department seems to indicate that the highest government agency having to do with the communications industry recognizes these policies as against the public interest.

The findings of the investigation have been summed up by the accounting department in 10 dockets. As some of these dockets include as many as 200 pages, it is impossible even to summarize the material included in one short article, but we can at least point out some of the evidence that the Bell apparently did not want the public to know about.

The Subsidiary Octopi and How They Are Milked

Because it owned the patents on the telephone instrument, the Bell Company has always been in a position to dictate terms to its operating companies. Rental of instruments to licensee companies was its major source of revenue for some

years. Beginning with a flat rate of \$10 per year each for the battery transmitter and the magneto-telephone, the Bell in 1902 offered a substitute *reduced* rate to the licensee companies by which they were to pay over to the Bell 4½ per cent of their gross earnings merely for rental of the instruments. This license fee was in effect, modified slightly, until January 1, 1926, and through it the Bell's profits ranged from 16 to 50 per cent on gross book cost of instruments, and from 28.8 to 88.9 per cent on net book costs, and the company is estimated to have made a profit from almost 63 million to over 229 million dollars in excess of a 6 per cent return on net book cost.

The Bell took the stock of its licensee companies as well as cash payments, and in that way extended its ownership of subsidiaries.

In 1927 the A. T. and T., which had absorbed the Bell Company, determined to sell the instruments to the associated operating companies at a sale price established by itself. The operating companies had no choice but to accept the transfer. "In spite of frequent testimony on the subject, no company witness has offered a convincing explanation of the basis used in establishing the sale price. It has been defended only on the grounds that, in the opinion of the management, the price was fair and reasonable. This is the justification given for a profit of almost 14½ million dollars made by the parent corporation on a transaction with companies most of which were subsidiary to it and which caused these companies to carry the instruments at substantially 14½ million dollars more in their accounts than the amount at which they were recorded in the accounts of the American Company," the investigation docket states. * * * "The Associated Companies then proceeded to recover from their patrons, through depreciation charges, the profit which they had delivered to the company controlling them."

Two important circumstances which "may" have motivated the corporation to sell its receivers and transmitters to the operating companies are pointed out.

1. Introduction of hand set telephones.
2. Public criticism of the 4 per cent license fee.

"It is highly significant that the instruments were sold to the Associated Companies at the time of the introduction of a new type of telephone set, the so-called 'hand set' or 'cradle' phone. This type of telephone required a receiver and transmitter different from, and not interchangeable with, the equipment then in use. * * * Thus the parent corporation disposed of its outmoded instruments to the licensee companies."

Beginning in 1927 the Western Electric Company, subsidiary of the A. T. and T., manufactured the new hand sets in increasing numbers. By 1934 it had practically discontinued production of the outmoded desk sets.



Public criticism of the 4 per cent license fee expressed itself definitely in 1927 in six important state rate cases, and the sale of the instruments was the "most expedient means of overcoming potential difficulties."

The company was also enabled to profit by the rental of the hand sets to subscribers at an extra fee.

The Employees' Pension Plan—Get It If You Can!

A very interesting docket to telephone employees is the report on the Bell Telephone System Employees Pension Plan.

As those who have been employed by telephone companies know, the Bell Telephone System pension plan has been extensively used to remind them of the benevolent attitude of the employing company. Between January 1, 1913, and December 31, 1934, 6,005 employees were pensioned of whom 4,529 were male and 1,476 were female. Pension statistics indicate that women employees have much less chance of attaining to pensions than men. Though the number of pensioned employees per thousand active employees increased from 1929 to 1934, the number of females pensioned per thousand active remained less than a third of the number of male employees per thousand active, who qualified for pensions.

Executives of the company are greatly favored by the pension plan. The General Department, which contains the highly paid executives, showed a much higher average than other departments of pensioned employees per thousand active employees.

Pensioned Employees per Thousand Active Employees—1934

	Male	Female
General Department	84.3	19.0
Bell Telephone System	36.5	8.8

There is no maximum pension provision. One per cent of the average annual pay for the last 10 (or highest paid 10) years of continuous service, multiplied by the total number of years of credited service shall determine the pension granted. Executives generally have long terms of service. It is also true that the rank and file employees slow slight if any increase in wages during their last 10 years of service, while

BELL SYSTEM

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYEES AND WAGES Years 1929 and 1935

	Employees		Salaries and Wages	
	As of December 31, 1929 (a)	As of December 31, 1935 (b)	Year Ended December 31, 1929 (c)	Year Ended December 31, 1935 (d)
Bell Telephone System:				
American Telephone and Telegraph Company	2,577	1,641	\$ 9,657,573	\$ 6,427,655
General Department	22,593	10,787	35,644,073	21,727,810
Long Lines Department	338,875	232,171	481,382,430	359,108,290
Associated Companies				
Total	364,045	244,599	526,684,076	387,263,755
Western Electric Company, Incorporated	84,848	21,033	131,797,000	39,260,000
Bell Telephone Laboratories, Incorporated	5,598	4,272	13,288,236	12,211,417
Total	454,491	269,904	671,769,312	438,735,172
Electrical Research Products, Inc.	2,391	1,214	4,774,000	3,629,593
Total	456,882	271,118	\$676,543,312	\$442,364,765

This table shows the tremendous loss in job opportunity in the Bell System between 1929 and 1935.

40.7 percent 34.6 percent

fore they were "separated" from their employment.

"Off With Their Heads!" The Dial Phone

We have shown, in previous articles in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, that the Bell Company's introduction of the dial telephone system, is intended to and does result in a great reduction of personnel employed by the company. Tongue in cheek, the company tried to give the impression that the change-over did not result in the displacement of operators. A few years ago the U. S. Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor made a survey in

a particular city showing how employment opportunities were affected by the change from manual to dial system.

The normal turnover of employment in the Bell Company is large. Operators are hired; then in a few months, some are fired, and some drop out for various reasons. This high turnover was used by the company to gull the public about its relations with its employees. It took the position that no permanent employees would be dismissed as the result of installing the dial system. Accordingly for a period of a year or more all new employees were hired on a "temporary" basis. As the time for the changeover neared the ranks were gradually thinned. When the dial phones went into use only about half as many operators were employed as were needed under the manual system; employment opportunities for operators were thus cut in half, yet the company could say, "no permanent employees were dismissed."

Statistics about employment in the telephone system have not generally been available, however, and we are much indebted to the Federal Communications Commission for its survey of how the Bell Company has been economizing during the depression at the expense of its employees. Not only on the telephone operators has the axe descended. Chopping and pruning have been going on in every branch of the Bell System and its affiliates. The Western Electric Company showed a drop in employees, from 84,848 in 1929, to 21,033 in 1935—a tremendous reduction. The number employed by the long lines department, which handles long distance calls, was cut in half—22,593 in 1929, to 10,787 in 1935. The Bell Telephone Laboratories, which does the researching and inventing, employing highly skilled technicians,

that of the executive "continues upward, sometimes climbing most rapidly during the latter years of service." Nine executive officers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, General Department, were, in 1934, drawing pensions ranging from \$500 to \$4,624 per month. These nine men received 42.6 per cent of the total pension payments being made by this department to a total of 89 employees.

Of the total number of pensioners of the Bell Telephone System in 1934, or 4,959 pensioners, 33 persons or .7 per cent received 8.5 per cent of the total pension payments—these 33 averaged \$903 per month; 2,594 averaged \$92 per month; 2,300 averaged \$36 per month; and 32 (part time employees) received less than \$30 per month.

More than 1,250,000 persons were excluded from pension benefits by reason of layoffs, discharge or resignation during the years 1920 to 1934, inclusive. More than 2,000 striking employees were ruled out of the service credit they had accumulated. Moreover, the Bell System and associated companies are not bound to continue the pension plan. Since the adoption of the plan, three companies have abandoned it. Employees entering service after age 45 are not able to qualify for pension; and during the years 1930 to 1934, inclusive, "572 employees, of whom many had from 15 to 19 years of service, were forced out by the automatic retirement rule." Though male employees have a three-to-one advantage over female in their chances of obtaining a pension, it is shown that male employees who entered the employ of the company after the age of 40, had about one chance in nine of completing even five years of service be-

found it could get along with about 20 per cent less employees.

The Associated (operating) Companies found they could get along in 1935 with about three-fifths the number of employees they needed in 1929 and thus in all nearly 200,000 job opportunities were lost. Total wage payments naturally dropped along with the decrease in numbers employed. The Bell Company's labor-saving policies resulted in this period in cutting the yearly wage bill from \$676,543,312 in 1929, to \$442,364,765 in 1935, a difference of more than 234 million dollars; while approximately 185,000 less workers could be accommodated with jobs by the telephone company and its subsidiaries.

The comparison of employees and wages from 1929 to 1935 is an important document in the history of technological unemployment in the United States. That this tremendous and far-flung corporation could in the space of six years introduce machine processes that would displace more than two-fifths of its working force is one indication why jobs and payrolls have lagged behind as profits began their upward climb.

Hands Across the Corporations

Directors of Bell Telephone Associated Companies do not need to know any-

thing about the telephone business. They are selected because of their outside, influential business connections. Many of them also hold directors' positions in powerful banks or insurance companies, and in such autocratic corporations as General Electric, United States Steel, and the Steel Company of Canada, Ltd. Indeed, the directors of Associated Companies have little voice in the management of them, the guiding voice and hand are supplied by the management of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The FCC report on this particular subject of the investigation states;

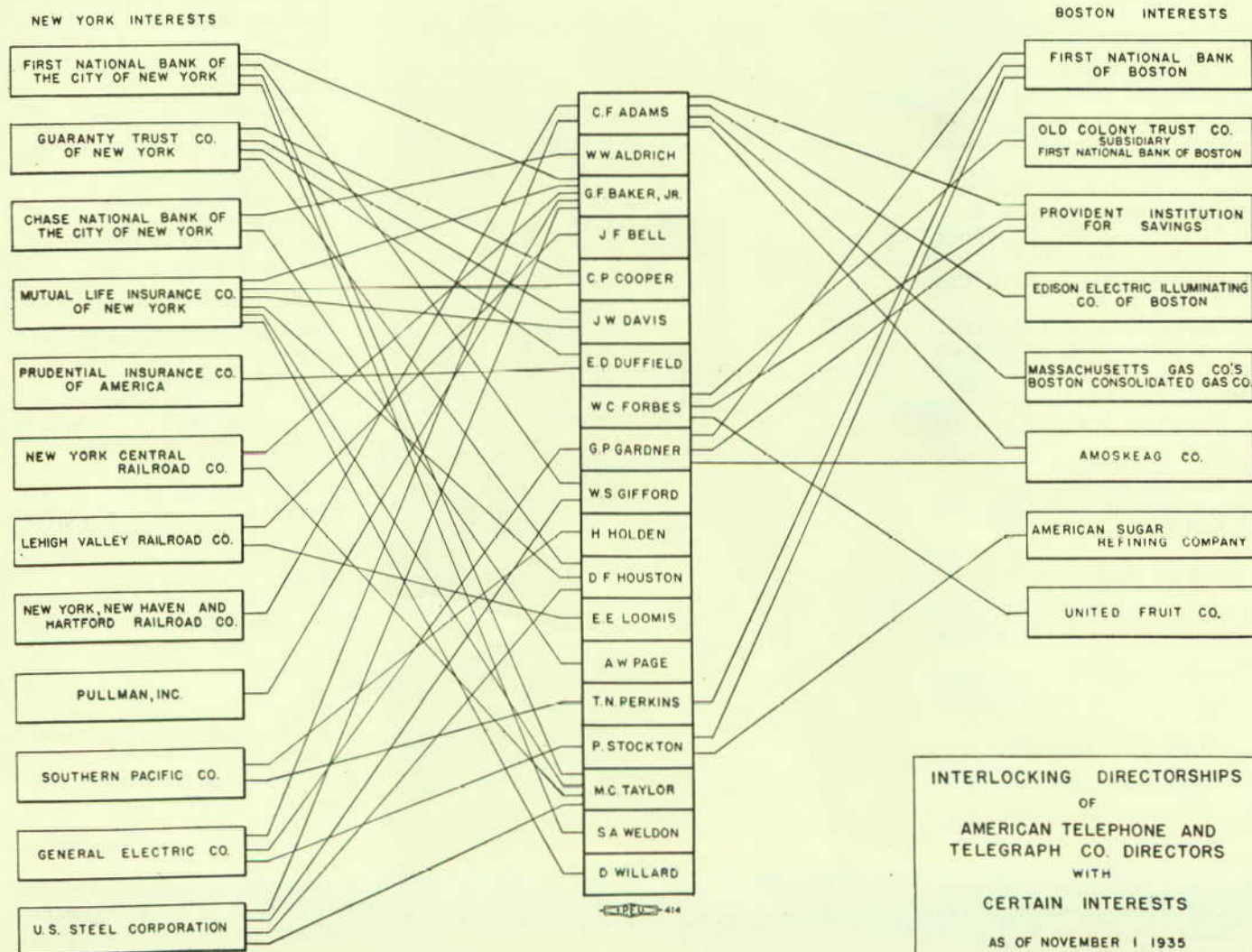
"The purpose in making this study of the outside business connections of the officers and directors of Bell System companies is to observe the extent to which the management of American Telephone and Telegraph Company has established channels of influence in the business world. The expectation that the following facts will give an idea of the permeation of Bell System's point of view is predicated upon the undeniable assumption that, at least so far as the subsidiaries of American Telephone and Telegraph Company are concerned, the management of the latter has the final say as to who shall be the officers and directors. It is shown in another study that the directors of the parent company

itself are selected by the management, albeit with some regard for the powerful financial interests that are in control of substantial blocks of the voting stock. Thus, we might say that all officers and directors in the Bell System are selected by the management of American Telephone and Telegraph Company."

The report has been narrowed down to include only the A. T. and T. and its direct subsidiary telephone companies—the statewide and larger systems such as the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Mountain States, the Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania, the New York Telephone Company, and the 20 other systems that divide the territory of the United States between them; the Bell Telephone of Canada, the Transpacific Communications Company; and it also includes the Bell Telephone Laboratories, the Bell Telephone Securities Company, the 195 Broadway Corporation, Northern Electric Company, Ltd., Western Electric, Electrical Research Products, the Nassau Smelting and Refining Company, and the Teletype Corporation, all of which are A. T. and T. subsidiaries.

The outside connections of the directors of the A. T. and T. are an example of the establishment of "channels of influence in the business world" that is generally followed throughout the subsid-

(Continued on page 490)



Great Progress in Manufacturing Field

ALL electrical products used in electrical installation can now be purchased bearing the union label of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This announcement has been made to the membership of the union by Dan W. Tracy, president. It means that a large segment of the electrical manufacturing industry has entered into co-operative relationships with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In addition, many manufacturing plants which have not reached that stage of organization where they are using the union label of the Brotherhood are dealing with members of this organization. Union label products in the electrical construction field, therefore, from the very source of production to the ultimate consumer are now being fabricated bearing the label of the only labor organization in the field.

The electrical manufacturers involved who carry the union label of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are:

Conduit Fittings

Arrow Conduit Fitting Co., 419 Lafayette, New York City.

Switchboard Shops

Automatic Switch Co., 154 Grand St., New York City

Cole Electric Products Co., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

Empire Switchboard Co., 28th St. & 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. Friedman Co., 53 Mercer St., New York City

Federal Electric Products Co., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.

Lexington Electric Products Co., 103 Park Ave., New York City

Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., East Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

Royal Switchboard Co., 130 West 3d St., New York City
Standard Switchboard Co., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Signal Appliance Shops

Auth Electrical Specialty Co., 422 East 53d St., New York City

L. J. Loeffler, Inc., 317 West 40th St., New York City

Stanley & Patterson, 150 Varick St., New York City

Wire and Cable Shops

Circle Wire & Cable Corp., Woodward & Flushing Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Standard Electric Equipment Co., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

New firms in wire and cable industry have recently become 100 per cent organized. All materials used in installations now may be purchased bearing the union label of the I. B. E. W.

Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Dry Harbor Rd. & Cooper Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Concrete Boxes and All Types of Outlet Boxes

Knight Electric Specialty Co., Morton St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous

Brenk Electric Co., 549 Fulton St., Chicago

Chicago Switchboard Mfg. Co., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago

Cregier Elec. Mfg., Co., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago

Electric Steel Box & Mfg. Co., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago

Reuben A. Erickson, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago

Hub Electric Co., 2225 Grand Ave., Chicago

Major Equipment Co., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago

Gus Berthold Electric Co., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago

Marquette Electric Co., 311 N. Des-Plaines St., Chicago

C. J. Peterson & Co., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago

Switchboard App. Co., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.

Types of equipment which hitherto have not been available from union establishments which now may be purchased with the union label of the I. B. E. W. are:

enunciators
buzzers
push buttons
burglar alarms
small bells
code calling systems
hospital signalling apparatus
school signalling apparatus
intercommunicating telephones
switchboards
rigid conduit of certain types
bank alarm buttons
sirens
thermostats
musical chimes
toggle switch contactors
panel boards
program clocks
automatic switches
control boards
concrete boxes
outlet boxes of all types
conduit fittings.

Machinery of Distribution

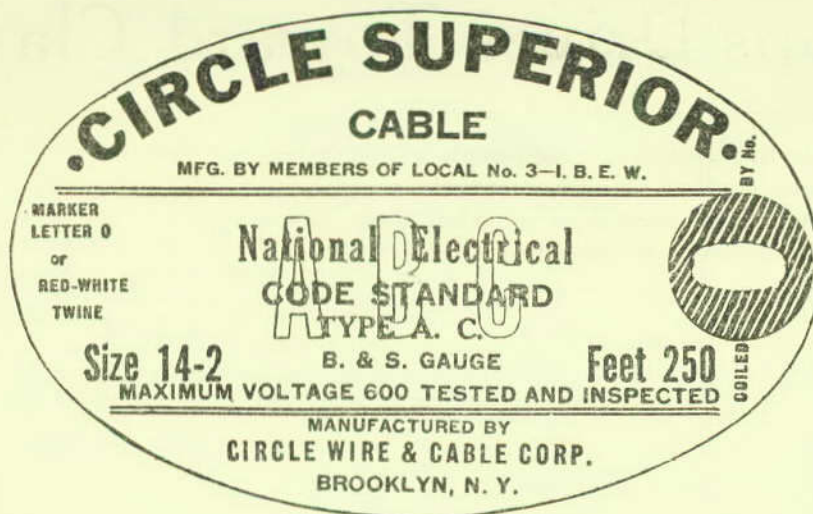
The electrical manufacturing industry draws raw materials from several important sources. It fabricates these materials in many establishments and markets them through wholesalers, jobbers and principally through electrical contractors. Many of these electrical contractors, in fact the largest, have co-operative relationships with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In recent years the electrical manufacturers have striven manfully to raise the standards of their products. They have established trade associations which have studied the art of manufacturing in reference to the needs of builders. They have not only increased the quality of the product but have greatly improved its appearance. More progress in this direction has been made in the last 10 years probably than in the 40 prior years. Manufacturers have also striven to create a unified wiring system of excellent quality



PRESIDENT TRACY

He announces widespread use of union label of I. B. E. W. in wire and cable.



in every branch. More remains to be done, however, in the improvement of marketing—in establishing public confidence—in the new product.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has a strongly disciplined organization with local unions in every section of the United States and Canada, and has exercised its powerful influence for the betterment of standards. It has weathered the depression in a remarkable degree. It has confidence that it has a great future not only in the electrical manufacturing industry but in every other branch of the electrical industry.

Electrical manufacturing is a big industry. In good years it does well over \$2,000,000,000 worth of business. In 1929 it employed about 330,000 wage earners and paid them nearly a half billion dollars worth of wages. Though composed of about 1,800 establishments it has been an industry dominated pretty much by large corporations with interlocking connections and it has generally resisted organization.

The extent of the electrical manufacturing industry is further revealed by figures from the Census Bureau of the United States. For instance, batteries accounted for \$145,000,000 of output.



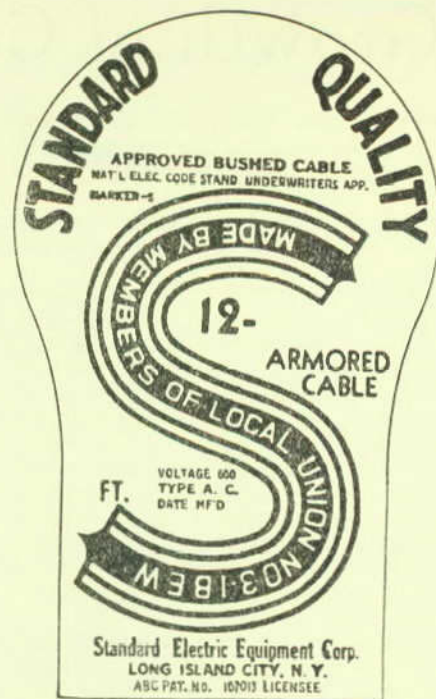
Conduits and fittings for \$47,000,000
Fuses for \$11,000,000
Lamps for \$85,000,000
Switchboards, circuit breakers and switches for \$79,000,000
Transformers, induction voltage regulations and such instruments for \$78,000,000
Insulated wire and cable for \$297,000,000
Wiring devices for \$43,000,000.

How economists regard the electrical manufacturing industry may be gathered from the following:

"Reflecting the growth in use of electrical household appliances, domestic use of electric current increased, during 1930, by about 14 per cent. More than 500,000 new customers for electric current were added during the year and, of these, more than 470,000 are new domestic consumers. Use of electricity for cooking and heating water was an important factor in increasing consumption of electricity by the average household consumer from an annual rate of 500 kilowatt hours in 1929, to 530 kilowatt hours in 1930. As there are now 20,400,000 wired homes there are vast potentialities in the market for electrical household appliances.

"According to a recent survey, only 30 per cent of the electric appliance field has been exploited. While all but about 5 per cent of the wired homes are equipped with electric irons and some other small appliances, the survey revealed that only 55 per cent are equipped with radios, while 32 per cent of the market for vacuum cleaners has not been touched, 61 per cent of the wired homes are without electric toasters, 70 per cent without electric percolators, 87 per cent without electrically operated refrigerators and 94 per cent without electric ranges. [Editor's note: These figures now are, of course, changed.]

"Sales of electrically-operated domestic refrigerators increased from 630,000 units, in 1929, to approximately 800,000 in 1930. Total radio sales, including sets, accessories, tubes and other parts, aggregated \$500,951,000, in 1930, as compared with \$842,548,000, for the preceding year.

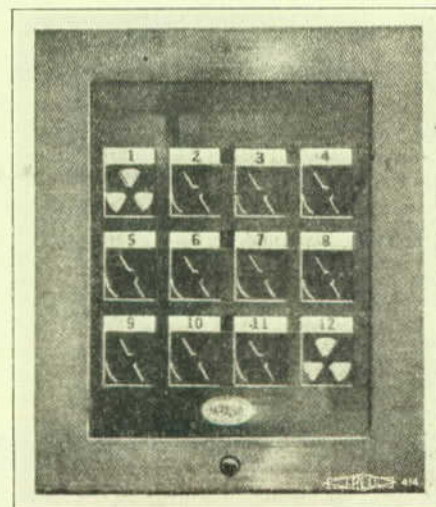


"The market for electrical appliances seems to be wide and the saturation point far distant, so that an increasing volume of business can be looked for in this field. Furthermore, the use of electrical appliances in homes appears to be but slightly affected by general business conditions.

"The application of sound to motion pictures, five years ago, opened an additional field for manufacturers of electrical equipment. All the studios in the United States and many abroad, as well as the leading American cinema theatres, are equipped with electrical sound reproducing apparatus, so that the application of talking pictures to educational, industrial and other non-theatrical fields is the expected trend of future development. In this entire movement, American manufacturers have led the way.

"The manufacture of telephone and telegraph equipment and accessory materials and apparatus resulted in aggre-

(Continued on page 492)



Growth of Co-ops Drives Toward Clash

TWO words have come into increasing prominence in this country within the last half-year. The sudden public attention given to these words manifests itself in exhibitions of interest on the part of such national figures as President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and strong proponent of the co-operative economy.

The words are "consumer co-operation." The movement which they represent is not new. In fact it had its beginning way back in 1844 when a band of 28 weavers in Rochdale, England, pooled their joint resources of \$140 in order to purchase their requisites in quantity allotments at low prices and thereby eliminate the necessity of paying exorbitant fees and profits to middlemen distributors.

The consumer co-operative movement is essentially a movement for John A. Citizen, the working man. It has always had the friendship and active support of labor. A glance back through the pages of our own ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL reveals that "Co-operative News" was an almost monthly feature throughout the early and middle twenties.

A. F. of L. Says "Go"

Today labor's friendship for the co-operative movement is expressed in a message sent by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the tenth biennial congress of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., which assembled for a three-day session in Columbus, Ohio, last October. President Green's greeting was presented to the gathering by John F. McNamee, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen's Magazine. It extended an invitation to the assembly for a close alliance with the trade union movement.

"There is real danger in the United States, where powerful interests are constantly seeking to keep wages at the lowest possible level," said Mr. Green, "that co-operatives may become merely the means of helping low-paid workers to exist on a mere pittance. Wage standards must be buttressed by strong trade union organizations if co-operators are to have income to spend in their stores.

"Our convention of 1917 made a basic point when it stated that the trade union and the co-operative are 'twin remedies.' They must go hand in hand. Living standards must be raised both by wage increases and by the savings of consumer co-operation.

"The co-operative movement can do much to build up its alliance with labor by insisting that the goods sold in co-operatives are manufactured under fair labor standards by demanding the union label and by encouraging employees of co-operatives to organize in unions.

"The American Federation of Labor

Big business eyes new people's competitors. Columbus gathering has representatives of labor. President's commission to report.

is ready to work with any constructive movement for consumers' co-operation. We realize what co-operation can mean to wage earners and are anxious to see a strong and lasting movement built up in this country."

In return the congress of the Co-operative League resolved "that co-operatives co-operate with organized labor and agriculture to the fullest extent possible" and agreed to send a fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention meeting in Miami this month.

The interest which President Roosevelt has displayed in consumer co-operation has had tremendous effect in stimulating the growth of co-ops in the United States. It will be recalled that he sent a commission of six co-operative experts to Europe last summer for the purpose of studying the workings of consumer co-op organizations abroad. After a three months' investigation, the President's commission returned laden with several trunk-loads of material. Their report is now awaited.

Consumers' co-ops are beginning to take vigorous root here. A recent book, "The Decline and Rise of the Consumer," by Professor Horace M. Kallen of the New School for Social Research, declares that if the evils of private monopoly in our present economic system are to be corrected, we must approach the problem through a control of distribution from the consumer's end. All previous attempts to control the economic system, Professor Kallen points out, whether under capitalism, socialism, Communism or Fascism, have attacked the subject from the producer's end. Even our own democratic efforts at governmental regulation of the industrial system through the NRA gave little actual consideration to the ultimate user.

Consumers' co-ops have frequently been likened to chain stores, because the co-ops themselves tend to band together, forming larger central co-operative organizations for purchasing or manufacturing goods to be distributed by local member co-ops. They go much farther than mere chain stores, however, for in them lies the key to the control of our whole economic system.

Foe of Monopoly

The co-op acts as a check on private industry. By purchasing at wholesale or manufacturing their own products, the co-ops prevent industry from gaining a monopolistic strangle hold on the channels of distribution. By selling their products at the current market

price they prevent industry from raising prices and exacting exorbitant profits from the consumer.

In Morris, Minn., a group of farmers contributed \$10 apiece and formed an oil co-op, through which they succeeded in lowering the retail price of gasoline for the town as much as eight cents a gallon. When the private company, located across the street from the co-op, sought to bankrupt the co-op by selling below cost, the co-op members took advantage of the low price, shut down the co-op temporarily and purchased from the private company. But no company, however strong, can sell below cost permanently and as soon as the private company tried to raise its prices again the co-op resumed business, again making serious inroads on its competitor's trade.

An active competition is a very healthy thing for society. The co-ops serve as a much needed restraining hand on industry. When big industry organizes to keep prices up, there is one way in which the consumer can protect himself. That is to form a counter-organization and through it compete with the private industry for its trade.

Consumer co-ops differ from private enterprise in many respects. Patterned along the original Rochdale principles, stock is issued by the co-ops to obtain initial funds; but regardless of the amount of stock the co-op member may purchase, he has only one vote in the co-op's government. Thus it is impossible for large financial interests to acquire control. In addition, there is no proxy voting. Each member is free to come and express his own opinion at the co-op meetings.

Based on Economic Democracy

In line with the democratic principles of the co-operative movement, co-op membership is unlimited and is open to all without regard as to race, creed or color. The earnings of the co-ops, instead of being returned to the stockholders, are distributed periodically to the consumer members in the form of patronage dividends. The member who purchases a large quantity of goods or services through the co-op receives a greater rebate than the member who purchases less.

The amount of the return is limited—usually to about 8 per cent although some rebates run as high as 20 per cent. While consumer co-ops do not indulge in cutting prices below the current market, they organize to keep the current market prices down, and thus act as a forceful yardstick in the community.

Consumer co-operative organizations are experiencing very rapid growth throughout the middle west. Indianapolis, Kansas City, Superior, Minneapolis and St. Paul are leading centers of consumer co-operative strength.



CORN IS NOW MARKETING ON A CO-OPERATIVE BASIS

Widespread Sale of Products

Genuine Rochdale co-ops handle everything from tomato soup to cemetery lots. Co-operative seed, feed and fertilizer plants, gasoline and service stations, boarding houses, cafeterias, laundries, and groceries thickly dot the countryside from Ohio to the Dakotas and from Minnesota to Missouri. Telephone companies, rural electric plants, flour mills, coal and lumber yards, newspapers, chicken hatcheries, dairies, farm machinery factories, tire factories and automobile agencies are all run on the co-operative basis. Even co-operative medical offices and hospitals are found thriving. Imagine getting a rebate for having had a tooth pulled or an appendix removed!

Co-operators are rapidly learning the advantages of controlling their own financing agencies. Credit unions, co-operative insurance and auto liability companies follow naturally in the path of the co-op factory or warehouse.

Consumer co-operation sprang up in this country among hard-hit Scandinavian farmers in Minnesota and Wisconsin. In order to secure more favorable terms they joined forces for the marketing of their produce.

Long before consumer co-operation became an actual practice, our farmers were practicing co-operation in other ways. First, aiding each other in harvesting their crops, later forming co-operative organizations through which to

market their produce, they gradually branched into the purchasing of necessities through co-operative arrangements.

Oil and gasoline co-ops form the nucleus of consumer co-operation in America, since petroleum products for transportation equipment and farm machinery account for so large a proportion of farmers' expenditures.

Pay Big Dividends in 1935

The first oil co-op in the world was started in Cottonwood, Minn., 15 years ago, when a small group of farmers banded together to purchase their petroleum requirements. Today the middle west boasts four huge co-op oil blending plants which supply oil for the 2,000 local petroleum co-ops of the nation. Last year these co-ops returned \$8,000,000 in patronage dividends to their customers. Out of the total 1,800,000 members of consumer co-ops in the United States today, 500,000 belong to organizations distributing petroleum products.

When consumer co-ops first came into existence they were sharply discriminated against by big private wholesale establishments. In 1917 a group of 19 delegates from co-op towns met in Superior, Wis., to find a way of meeting this situation. With amazing courage and a meager \$15.50, which they scraped together from among themselves, the 19 representatives set out to operate a joint warehouse.

Today Central Co-operative Wholesale, which developed from this humble origin, is one of the largest co-operative organizations of the country. It has a chain of 133 co-operative stores in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. There is almost no limit to the products Central supplies. It now does an annual business of about \$3,000,000.

In 1934, Central purchased, and subsequently moved into, the \$100,000 properties of a bankrupt private competitor which had refused to grant credit to Central during its early, struggling years. At that time the bankrupt competitor had been the largest wholesale concern in Superior.

Northwest Center of Co-operatives

In Minneapolis the Midland Co-operative Wholesale was organized with almost no capital in 1927. Today it has its own oil blending and compounding plant from which it furnishes oil and gasoline of various grades to its numerous member co-operative organizations. In 1935 it did a business amounting to \$2,000,000.

Among the many co-ops which buy gas and oil from Midland Co-operative Wholesale is the Albert Lea Society in Albert Lea, Minn. This company started out with an original capital of \$500. In the 10 years of its existence it has paid back 500 times this sum to its members in the form of patronage dividends.

(Continued on page 489)

26 Million Reach Out Hands for Pensions

NOVEMBER, 1936, sees two great demonstrations of American citizens. The first is the regular quadrennial visit to the polls—probably the greatest peacetime demonstration in the history of the republic. Because elections come frequently in the United States, Americans have become somewhat cynical about the significance of the polls.

The second great demonstration to be launched this month is new. It has never happened upon this continent before. It has to do with the registration of 26,000,000 wage earners eligible for old age benefits under the Social Security Act. Probably this registration represents the greatest synchronization of manpower during peace or war that this country has seen. It is these mass exercises in co-operation which have too little publicity in a world of rattling machine guns and clashing bands.

In a real sense the 26,000,000 wage earners are to be registered by wage earners. The machinery is set in motion in Washington by the well-disciplined general staff of the Social Security Board in co-operation with Post Office and Treasury officials. Forty-five thousand postmasters, blanketing the great United States as no other service possibly can, serve as the outposts of the Social Security Board in this great push. The success of the venture depends upon the intelligence and social consciousness of the wage earners themselves, in particular that group of articulate wage earners gathered in organizations who have come to understand the underlying philosophy of social security. Already members of the American Federation of Labor have informed the labor division of the Social Security information service that they stand ready to co-operate in this gigantic mobilization of wage earners. They have signified, too, their intention of bringing the registration to the notice of all wage earners whether they are organized or not.

Labor Unions Aid

As the drive gets under way and as the press, radio, screen and other agencies of public opinion inform the nation that there is something new under the American sun, namely, a chance to dispel the age-old fear of insecurity, the wage earners of America will join in the publicity drive and make doubly sure that the registration will be successful. Members of the American Federation of Labor will not confuse registration with the concept of regimentation. They will find in it much

Social Security Board engages in gigantic task of registering eligibles for old age benefits. Organized labor aids.

with which they are familiar. They are already familiar with the modern methods employed at their own international offices of their unions. Every member of the American Federation of Labor has a number filed at his international office by which he is identified. His union card also bears a number. Not infrequently when union men write to their international office they not only sign their signatures but they also give the number of their card. This is just a matter of simple identification where great numbers are involved.

The Social Security Board is following the same plan in co-operation with the Post Office and Treasury Departments. The process of registration will be just as simple as that. They want the eligible's name, address, age and employer's name and address. It can readily be seen that such matters are not in any sense private matters and that there can be no so-called prying into the citizens' affairs when such information is requested.

When the application, properly filled out, is returned to Washington, the applicant receives an account number just as he receives a union number on the union books when he receives his union card. It must also be borne in mind that every employer in America, namely, about 3,500,000, also receives a number for identification purposes. Even though this information is of the simplest kind, it may be regarded as confidential on the part of the applicant and may rest wholly as a private matter between him, his state and federal governments. Everything is being done by the Social Security Board that can be done to make the registration a fair process.

This is what the wage earners must do then during the period between the publication of this article and December 1.

1. Secure an application blank either

from the postmaster or from his employer.

2. Fill this application blank out in the ordinary manner, that is in ink or by typewriter, printing the name clearly and writing as legibly as possible.

3. Return this application blank post free either by returning it to the labor union office or by giving it to the letter carrier or taking it to the post office direct.

4. In due course of time receive from Washington from the offices of the Social Security Board a card bearing his account number making him duly signed up to receive old age pensions beginning 1942.

Regional Offices Established

When in doubt, the applicant can always seek authentic and sound information from the regional office of the Social Security Board established in his region. The list of the regional offices with their addresses and with their directors follows:

Region I—States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Address: 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Director: John Pearson.

Region II—State of New York

Address: 45 Broadway, New York.

Director: Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg.

Region III—States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.

Address: Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Director: W. L. Dill.

Region IV—States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, District of Columbia.

Address: National Theatre Building, Washington, D. C.

Director: G. R. Parker.

Region V—States of Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan.

Address: Bulkeley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Director: Mr. Benedict Crowell.

Region VI—States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Address: 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Director: Henry L. McCarthy.

Region VII—States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina.

Address: 1829 First Ave., N., Birmingham, Ala.

Director: Mr. Bowman Foster Asho.

Region VIII—States of Iowa, Min-

(Cont. on page 496)



From Post Office Department Building in Washington instructions to 45,000 postmasters streamed this month, looking toward registration of millions.

I. B. E. W. Men Keep Abreast of Science

By HENRY J. DOYLE, General Chairman System Council No. 4

AN old, old saying but nevertheless a true saying, most of our inventions were created because of a need for them.

During the lean years of the depression the railroads of our country lost business not alone because of the general prevailing industrial let down, but because of the entrance into the field of a new type of competition—i.e., the truck and bus.

It was apparent to those who depended for their very livelihood upon the railroads, as well as to railroad ownership and management, that something would

Story of co-operation with management on the Baltimore and Ohio spells success for organization. New customs, new times demand new skill.

the work fairly started, the services of many electricians over and above the normal force usually employed in the Baltimore & Ohio's shops, were needed.

To gather together the required number and to get them into the shops where the air-conditioning was to be done was another real problem.

Our organization, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, assumed this responsibility without hesitation. We supplied these men just as fast as the B. & O. needed them—men who were thoroughly experienced, men who were capable of taking over an entirely new type of work and seeing it through—men who were accustomed to use their heads. Through the fine co-operation of our local unions, our Brotherhood was well able to supply the railroad's

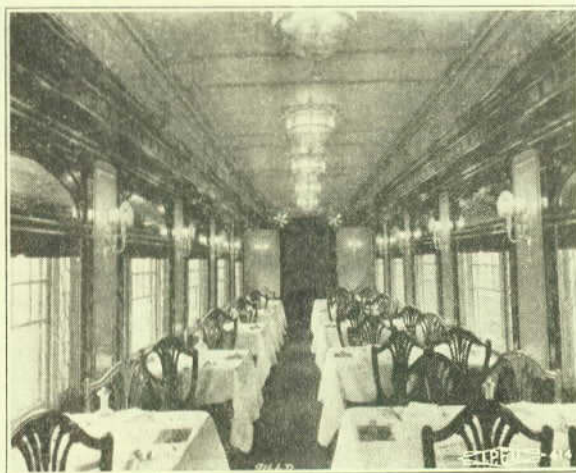
needs for just this type of men. At our Baltimore, Md., shops, where most of this work was handled, our sister

Local Union No. 28, lent a hand and we were able to supply the men as fast as they were needed and without delay. Without Local Union No. 28's splendid co-operation in this respect, we would have been unable to accomplish this, for here was a real emergency that demanded quick action. Another reason indeed to be proud of our Brotherhood. Over a period of six years now and at irregular periods we have been called upon to supply additional forces of electrical workers in the shops over which System Council No. 4 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has jurisdiction. And only through our so completely systematized organization, the International Brotherhood, and our Brotherhood's ready acceptance of the responsibility was the job carried through. It was a two-fold acceptance: to defend our work against those who would attempt to infringe upon our rights as a craft to perform it, and to supply the needs for workers as fast as they were needed. Air conditioning of passenger trains is here to stay. The traveling public expects it. It now becomes our job not only to install the necessary equipment for air-conditioning, but to maintain what we have installed, in order that there may be no complaint from the patrons of these cars who depend upon us for competent service.

Maintenance of High Order

Without proper maintenance the equipment would be useless. When people ride our trains which have been ad-

(Continued on page 492)



Courtesy of Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

This distinguished dining car "The Martha Washington" was the first air-conditioned car in the world.

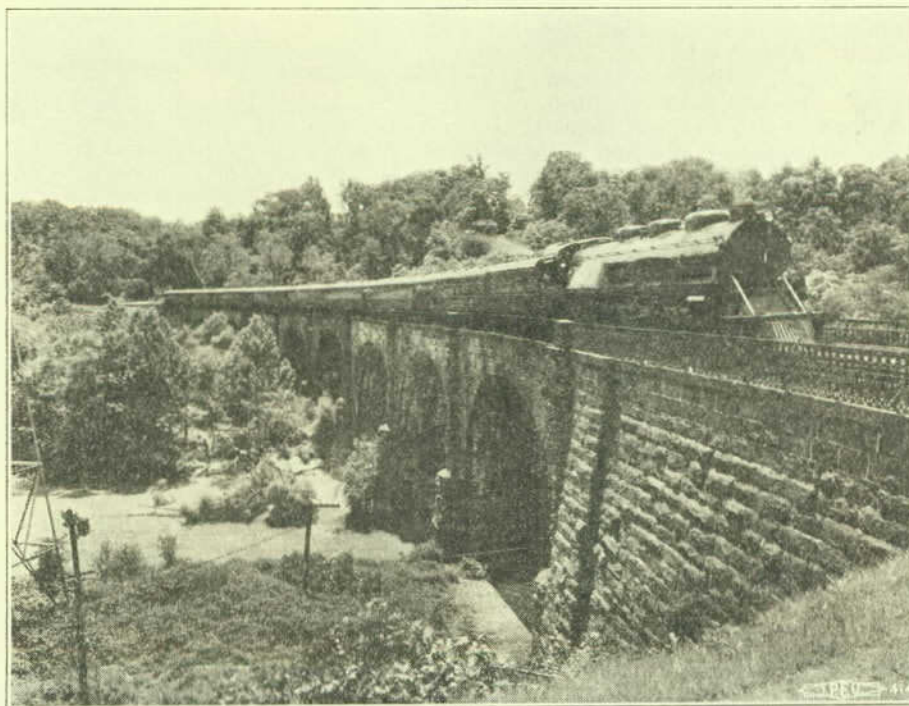
have to be done to regain patronage and to attract new travelers and shippers to the world's safest and most dependable means of transportation—the railroads.

The usual progressive minds of the operating officials concentrated on this problem. The result was that the proposition of air conditioning of passenger cars was put up to the mechanical department officers of the railroads. They got busy immediately. The first railroad car in the world to be air conditioned was the Baltimore and Ohio's dining car, the "Martha Washington," in April, 1930. Since then many improvements in the air conditioning equipment of passenger cars have been made. On the Baltimore and Ohio there have been 495 passenger cars air-conditioned.

In 1936 thus far, 70 additional B. & O. passenger cars have been thus equipped—and all of this work has been done in the Baltimore and Ohio's own shops.

New Cars, New Skills

This feature being an innovation, not only in its installation on trains but in houses and in office buildings as well, it required plenty of thought, knowledge, even experiment on the part of the railroad's mechanical engineers. As soon as the plans were completed and



Courtesy of Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

THE B. & O.'S FAMOUS "ROYAL BLUE" ON THE OLD BRIDGE AT RELAY, MD.

Refrigeration Principles in Air Conditioning

By L. C. ANDERSON

UP to this time we have presented to you only one of the necessary parts of a mechanical cooling system, that is Freon, which hereafter will be referred to as the refrigerant. The other principal parts necessary in a mechanical system to be discussed in this article are the expansion valve, evaporator, compressor and condenser.

The first part that must be thoroughly understood is the expansion valve or what is sometimes known as the pressure reducing valve. Study the cutaway drawing of the valve carefully. First note the inlet marked N where the liquid refrigerant enters the valve through a chamber to seat J and needle K. Needle K is fastened to an arm through swivel L. This arm is connected to bellows G. These parts K and L and the arm are free to float in two directions, closing against seat J or backing away opening the port at J and allowing refrigerant to flow through into outlet chamber O. The bellows are so constructed that pressure in chamber O will press the bellows out and pull needle K against the seat closing off this port. If the pressure in chamber O is reduced it will pull the arm down and the needle away from seat J allowing more refrigerant to enter. This action is modulated and the pressure in chamber O will be held at any set point. This is the dividing point between the high and the low side of a refrigerating system. If only this part of the expansion valve were used we would have what is called an automatic expansion valve, but the type of expansion valve used in air conditioning systems is usually of a thermostatic type which includes a thermostatic bulb which also helps to actuate the amount of flow of refrigerant into the low side. Rod E connects to a bellows B; this chamber is filled with Freon gas. You will notice in the construction that if pressure is applied in chamber where the bellows B is located it will also push down through the arm holding swivel L and needle K and tend to force needle off from seat J causing more refrigerant and a higher pressure in chamber O. This action can be readily understood when the thermostatic bulb P is connected to the chamber containing bellows B. If the thermostatic bulb P is cooled the action will be just the opposite and the needle will shut off more quickly and reduce the pressure in chamber O. The expansion valve and its operation should be thoroughly understood by every service-man because it gets blamed for more failures than any other part of a refrigerating system.

Those who have access to high pressure air and a low pressure gauge which registers about 75

Technical discussion of necessary parts in mechanical system continues valuable series.

lbs. pressure can very easily make a test and see how an expansion valve actually operates. Connect a line from the air pressure to connector N and place a gauge on outlet O with about a 1/16-inch hole in the line between the expansion valve and the gauge as a leak. With this setup place bulb B in different temperature water and notice how the pressure in outlet O varies in accordance with the temperature at bulb P. With ice on the thermostatic bulb the pressure should be around 20 to 23 lbs.; with 42 degrees F. bulb the pressure should be around 36 lbs. More can be learned with this little experiment than reading all the descriptions that have been written on expansion valves.

Thermostatic expansion valves increase capacity and efficiency of a refrigerating system to the highest possible point due to the fact that it regulates the pressure and amount of refrigerant entering the evaporator, depending entirely upon the temperature of the air over the cooling coils. Most of the valves manufactured for the latter type of equipment are adjusted during the manufacture and cannot be readjusted. This feature insures that it can-

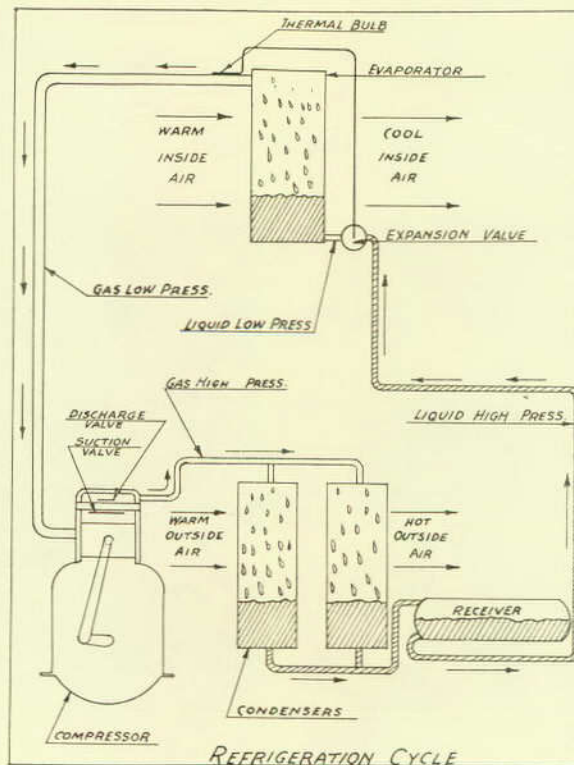
not be thrown out of proper setting by tampering.

The next part in line of flow is called the evaporator. This is merely a large number of thin tubes with a cool refrigerant on the inside of the tubes and the heat transferred to the refrigerant by the fins and tubes. The outlet of the evaporator is connected to the suction side of the compressor.

It should not be necessary to go into great detail on the compressor except that it has a closed inlet suction which is also connected to the crankcase. The compressor has two set of valves. The suction valves are located either in the piston or in the valve heads which opens up on the downward stroke of the piston and allows the cylinder to fill up with gas and closes at the start of the upward stroke of the piston. The discharge valves located in the head of the compressor are merely a simple check valve that opens when the pressure in the cylinder caused by the upward movement of the piston overcomes the discharge pressure forcing it open allowing gas to be pushed over the discharge side of the compressor. It closes immediately when the piston starts on the downward stroke for another cycle. This valve is known as a dividing point between the low and high side. The compressor performs two distinct functions; first, it relieves the pressure on the low side which includes the evaporator and part of the expansion valve; second, it compresses the gas into a high pressure and high temperature.

Next in line of flow of refrigerant are the condensers. They perform a part exactly opposite to the evaporator in that they give off the heat that is picked up from the air passing over the evaporator. As heat can only flow from a warmer object to a cooler medium it is therefore necessary to remove the heat absorbed in the evaporator by the refrigerant to a temperature above the surrounding atmosphere. This is done by compressing the refrigerant gas to a high pressure and temperature, above that of the outside air in order that the heat can flow from the hot gas to the surrounding air. When it gives up the heat it will condense back into a liquid, as water condenses back to a liquid in a steam heating system.

A receiver is used to store the surplus quantity of a refrigerant in a system and is equipped with sight glasses in order that the quantity of the refrigerant can easily be determined. At this point the refrigerant is ready for another cycle through the expansion valve. There is no deterioration or weakening of the refrigerant, being just as effective as when first put



into the system and good for any number of years.

To make the refrigeration cycle more understandable, bear in mind that heat cannot be destroyed but can be moved from one place to another through certain mediums. The refrigerant in this case is nothing more than a conveyor absorbing heat at the evaporator and releasing it at the condenser due to high pressure which in turn gives high temperature. Now imagine that the refrigerant consists of minute sponges and when released to lower pressures as it passes the expansion valve they will open up and absorb heat in the same manner as a sponge would absorb water and again under compression will release the heat as a sponge releases water when compressed.

When the refrigeration cycle is so thoroughly understood that one can vision exactly what happens in every part of the system he will then be able to service the equipment intelligently. The first things a person must be familiar with are the operating pressures under normal conditions. On air conditioning systems with air cooled condensers and 85 degrees outside air the suction pressure should be approximately 35 lbs. gauge and a head pressure of approxi-

mately 190 lbs. If the temperature should go up you would normally have a higher suction pressure due to the fact that there is warmer air over the evaporator which in turn gives a higher pressure. Therefore the head pressure would also go up to overcome the temperature of the surrounding outside air.

If suction pressure should drop below normal operation to any great extent and the car not cooling properly, be sure to diagnose the trouble systematically before any decision is made as to what is wrong. The following are some of the points to be checked first of all:

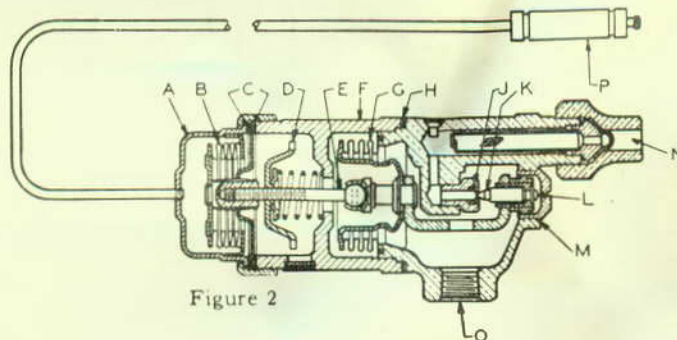


Figure 2
EXPANSION VALVE NO. 674 (Non-Adjustable Type)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A—Thermostatic power element. | H—Moisture-tight joint. |
| B—Thermostatic bellows. | J—Stainless steel seat. |
| C—Moisture-tight joint. | K—Stainless steel needle. |
| D—Factory adjustment. | L—Needle swivel. |
| E—Push rod. | M—Plug sealed metal to metal solder. |
| F—Bakelite extension. | N—Inlet connection. |
| G—Pressure bellows. | O—Outlet connection. |
| | P—Thermostatic bulb. |

Be sure that the evaporator and filters are clean.

Check the dampers—fresh and recirculated.

Check the voltage and see that the motor is up to speed.

Be sure there are no trap doors open causing the air to circulate in the chamber. If these parts are found to be set right and filters in good condition then check the amount of refrigerant in the system, there may have been a loss due to leaks.

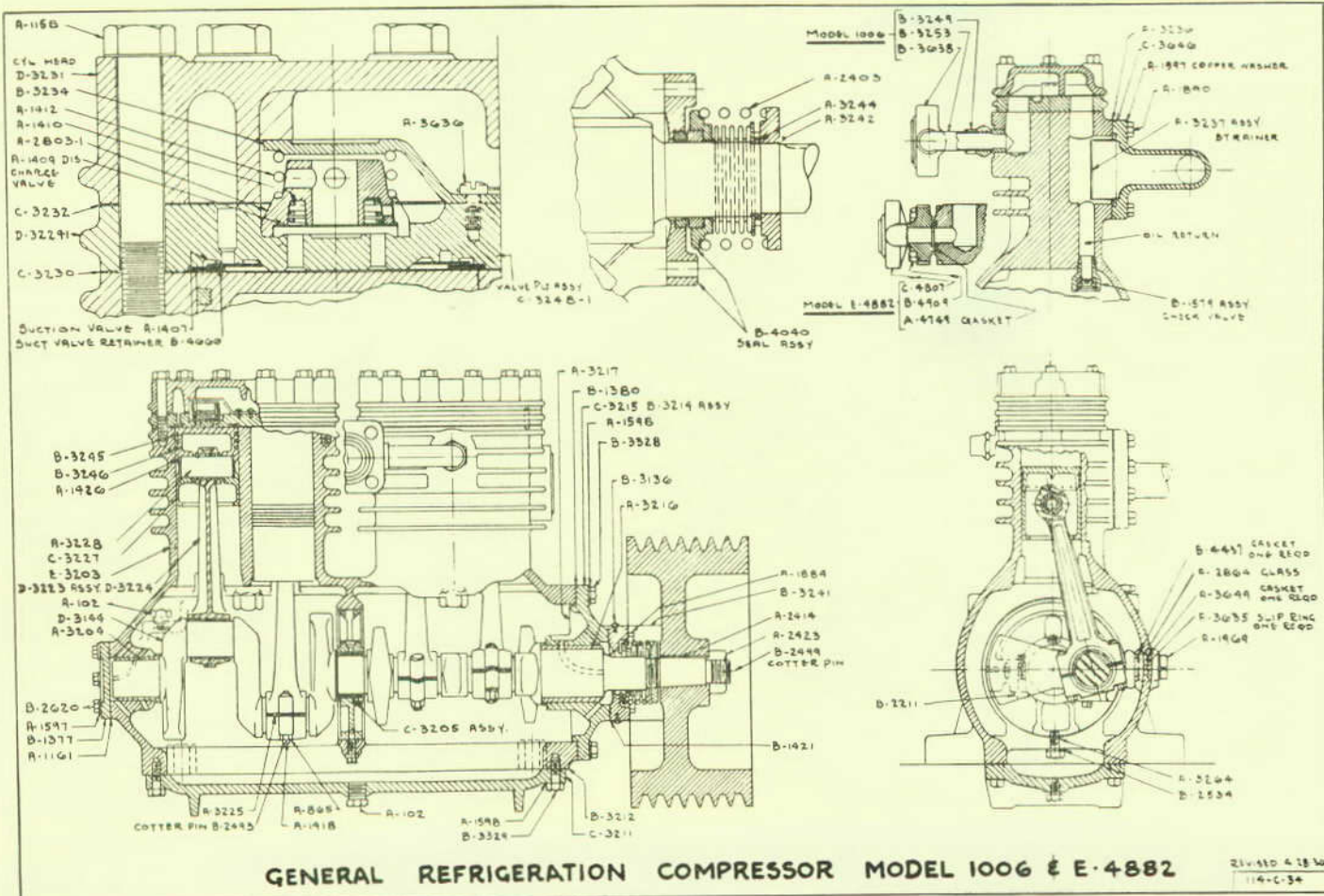
The next part to check is the strainer. If the outlet is cooler than the inlet it is a sure sign that the flow is restricted at this point, in which case it should be replaced or if of a cleanable

type should be thoroughly cleaned in carbon-tetrachloride.

After these checks have been made and the trouble not located it may be found in the expansion valve or expansion valve strainers. Any of the trouble mentioned above would cause the suction pressure to continually fall the longer the system has been operating.

If a condition is found in which the suction pressure is somewhat high and the head pressures exceedingly high the condensers may be filled with dirt or the condenser fan below normal speed. If the condensers are clean, the condenser

(Continued on page 493)



Casey's Chronicles of the Work World

By SHAPPIE

SLIM TOBAN and Bill Sims, by cutting corners and other short cuts, made good time and arrived at "the works" just as the pilot of the trolley truck, known as "Chief Big Smoke," was backing the big car out of the garage in answer to the trouble call which had routed them out of their comfortable quarters into the stormy night of wind and rain. "Trolley wire down up town," was Chief's terse salute as he caught sight of them. Pausing only long enough to get their line tools and don slicker coats, Slim and Bill jumped to their seats by the side of Chief. With a quick pick-up speed and a swift changing of gears Chief swung around the corner on to the main street and headed up town with all the eclat of a fire engine going to a fire. Spotting the site of their trouble, just beyond where several street cars were banked together, they came up with such a swift rush that when Chief threw on the brakes, they almost went through the wind shield and the truck skidded half way around on the slippery, wet pavement. "That's what I calls style an' the proper way to impress people, that

"We are the boys that fear no noise
Although we're far from home,"

said Slim. The trolley wire—broken at the suspension clamp—was lying on the pavement between the car tracks. A policeman was keeping the more inquisitive of the gathering crowd away from the dangerous, live end. Jumping out Bill ran to the nearest street car and got the emergency, wooden pickup with its attached rope, while Slim climbed up on the tower platform as Chief backed the car slowly under the span wire at which the break occurred. Jumping out he cranked the tower rapidly up until Slim gave the signal to stop by a tug on the signal bell rope. Bill threw the end of the pickup rope to Slim and then carefully clamped the wooden jaws of the pickup onto the end of the wire, while Slim passed the rope over the span wire and down to Chief, who was waiting for it at the rear of the truck. "Pull up easy," called Bill, "an' keep back outa the way," he shouted at several of the bystanders who were nosing in. "Keep back!" shouted the exasperated policeman, "do you want to get electrocuted?" Under a steady pull on the rope by Chief and Slim the heavy wire started to rise, but just as it was almost clear of the ground a twisting curve in it shot it to one side far enough to touch the steel rail of the car track. Instantly there was a blinding flash, and several, sharp, ear-splitting cracks like the rat-a-tat-tat of a machine gun; even the stolid policeman jumped back hastily, but the inquisitive ones sprawled all

Once again the camaraderie of the job is vividly revealed by the old master.

over one another in their mad rush for safety back to the curb, much to the merriment of the less venturesome citizens. A quick pull of the rope cleared the danger. "Hold 'er," shouted Bill, "till I see if the wire is safe." The steel rail was pitted in two or three places by the fiery contact but the wire was not damaged enough to require changing. "Okay!" he shouted. The steady pull by Slim, aided by the Chief's 200 pounds of bone and muscle, soon brought

the wire into a workable position. "All off!" shouted Slim to Chief, and as Chief let go Slim caught the bight of the line around the span wire.

Danger Aloft

Dropping the end of the small rope, which had a large metal hook on it, and which was used for hauling up the material required, Slim shouted, "Better send up the rubber mat, Chief, this platform's pretty wet an' afore we get through this trolley juice ull have a kick wors'n a mule." Chief, from many years of service, knew exactly what would be required for these jobs and was always a jump ahead of the requirements. "Mat comin' up," he shouted. As the mat

(Continued on page 489)



ARDUOUS IS THE LINEMAN'S JOB

Dream Vendor

By FRANK DAVIS, L. U. No. 474

I peddle Dreams.

They are bought with things money can't buy.
Just smile, listen, and look; that is my price.
A Dream untold is a thought that will die.

Wreathes should adorn some thoughts;
They are tombstones in the graveyard of Dreams.
The beautiful Dream is dead; an unholy idea lives;
A monument to avarice, greed, and unholy schemes.

We see the graveyard of Dreams in faces.
As countless as the stars are the Dreams that live;
And the stolen Dreams crucified for blood, greed, and lust.
For a beautiful Dream, just smile—that is so little to give.

And still I am the Dream Vendor.
I peddle my wares every day.
Some buy, some sneer, and jeer;
Then I get a real smile; it's the highest price they pay.

New Dreams, old, and slightly used;
For the paltry sum of a kind word, and a smile.
No installments. It is all cash.
A bargain in Dreams! It is worth your while.

Counterfeit smiles are like counterfeit money;
When put into the cash register of life, and written on
The bank of deception and distrust,
From which they are drawn.

And on judgment day when they check up the day's receipts,
And your account is checked upon;
The counterfeit smile, like the counterfeit bill,
Not worth the face it is written on.

They call me the Dream Merchant.
My beautiful Dreams go unsold; nobody cares.
What have you? Nothing, you say. Here, then with compliments.
Take this, the best of my wares.

The monument to kindness, a beautiful thought,
A smile, a kind word and nod.
When he knocks on your door, please buy something;
His wares are manufactured by God.



[Figure from the painting "Interior" by Leon Kroll]

Radio Gives the Electrician a New Job

By *AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Mem. A. I. E. E. Mem. I. R. E.*

THE mere mention of radio to the average electrician means the gong.

He won't listen, for who wants to go back to tinkering with radio parts, building sets for family and friends and a rare customer, and then trying to repair assemblies that have become so intricate that a veritable laboratory is necessary for the simplest kind of servicing?

But just a moment, please! The writer wants only 15 minutes of your time to explain how radio today extends a cordial invitation to the electrical worker to do some wiring of a profitable and desirable nature. So you see, it's elec-

Master antenna systems for apartment house radios and suppressing background noises spell real money.

an inside antenna, which is almost as good as nothing; or do without its radio, which isn't likely, or the family insist that the landlord install a master antenna system, which is the correct answer. And that's where you come in.

The same story applies to hotels, especially the kind where guests remain year after year and therefore want a radio. Also to hospitals, for more and more the bedridden are insisting on midget radios close to hand to while away the long hours. Likewise the club buildings, fraternity houses, schools and other establishments.

Master Antenna System Arrives

All of which boils down to the master antenna system. What is it? How does it work? When and where is it installed? And, so what?

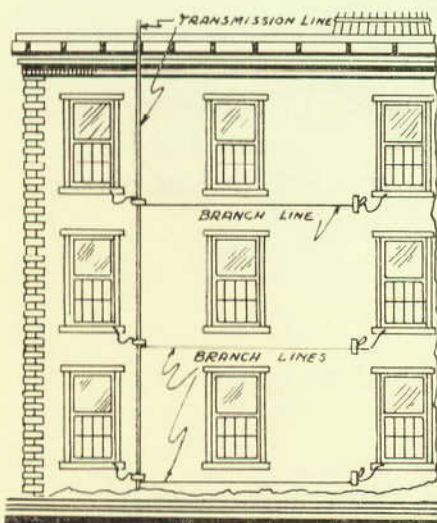
A master antenna system is a single aerial swung high above the roof, free and clear of obstructions and out of reach of meddlesome fingers, connecting with as many as 25 radio sets through a download transmission line and suitable coupling devices in the form of convenient outlets. Such an antenna is quite different from that of the individual radio. In the first place, the master antenna can be placed at any distance desired from the radio set, because of the ingenious transmission line which does not add or subtract any frequency or wavelength in the antenna proper. Second, the transmission line and coupler permits of operating any number of sets up to the capacity of the system, without detracting from the signal strength or introducing any interplay or interference between sets. Third, instead of troublesome background noises—man-made static, if you please—there is no inductive interference or electrical disturbance pickup to bother the super-sensitive set of today. So the master antenna cannot be discussed in the same breath as the common antenna. It provides a much superior service—and incidentally cleans up that muck and potential danger on the roof.

The aerial member of the master antenna system is usually a so-called doublet, or two lengths of wire joined by an insulator and a transfer unit coupling these wires with the twisted-pair download cable or transmission line. The aerial is strung as high as possible above the roof. Where there is a water tank or some other high superstructure, this forms the ideal support for one end,

while the other is supported by an iron-pipe mast 10 to 12 feet high, mounted alongside the parapet. The work must be done with that same thoroughness that characterizes electric wiring practice. All joints are soldered and taped. The iron-pipe mast is capped and painted. The aerial wire is No. 7/20 tinned antenna wire for a span up to 82 feet. A lightning arrester is installed where aerial and download meet, and grounded to a standpipe or other suitable means.

Not Much Labor on Job

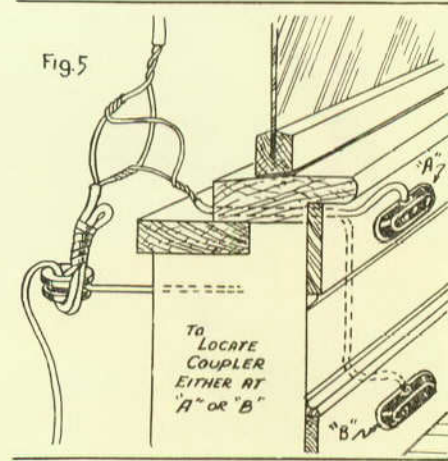
The twisted-pair transmission line cable usually comes already spliced to



Wiring scheme for transmission line and branch lines going to outlets. This shows the exposed wiring job, with wiring along the outside walls of the building. For concealed wiring the wires are run in conduit.

trician's work we are dealing with after all, even though it has to do with radio. And it's the kind of work that the radio man is not set up to do, any more than you are set up to handle his radio servicing.

It all comes about with the forming of the radio habit as part and parcel of modern life. The average family simply must have its radio. Even in the crowded apartment house, that family is going to put up an aerial, regardless. The result is a jungle of poles and wires and insulators all over the roof and down the sides of the building. It doesn't look nice. What's more, this maze is dangerous to life and limb. Every so often someone falls off the roof. And all the while the landlord is taking a beating by way of property damage such as broken parapets, worn-out roofing, twisted and weakened standpipes, and so on. Lately the situation seems to be coming to a head as a matter of law. There are municipal ordinances already on the books prohibiting such obstructions on roofs. Sooner or later city officials are going to get tough in this matter, and then the average family will have to use

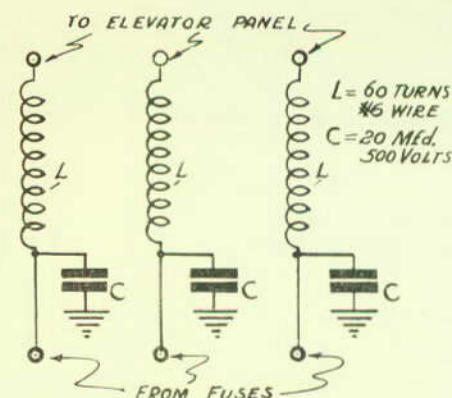


How the radio set outlet is connected with the twisted-pair transmission line. This diagram happens to show the exposed wiring job. The same scheme is followed in the concealed wiring job, with transmission line passing through conduit and the coupling unit mounted in outlet box with polarized face plate.

the transfer unit of the aerial assembly. (Clever people, these antenna manufacturers; they make everything so simple and economical of labor on the job.) The cable is strung along the wall, being supported by insulated screweyes at each floor, or at the point where the transmission line is tapped for a set outlet. The splices are simply wrapped with tinfoil and covered with rubber tape and finally friction tape, because of the difficulty of soldering outdoors.

Each coupler is provided with a sufficient length of twisted-pair cable identical with that of the transmission line to connect with the latter. This twisted-pair length of cable is passed through a small hole drilled under the window sill if possible. The two wires from the outlet unit are spliced to the two wires of the twisted-pair download cable or transmission line.

That's all there is to it, so far as the exposed wiring job goes. Because of lower cost, this simple type of installation is bound to be most popular. However, for new buildings or where the owner is willing to spend more money for a neater job, there is the concealed



Killing man-made static produced by usual elevator control equipment. Note the heavy choke coils (L) which can be made by winding heavy insulated wire on laminated iron core, and use of high capacity condensers to ground.

wiring type. In this case the aerial remains the same, but from that point on the wiring is concealed in conduit. The transmission line passes down through conduit which is provided with outlet boxes in the conventional wiring manner. The outlet boxes hold a tiny coupler coil which connects with a polarized face plate receptacle, so that the radio set, wired with proper plug, can be connected to antenna and ground by simply shoving the plug in place.

The transmission line cable has color coded wires and likewise the coupler unit, so that proper wires are spliced together. Everything is made foolproof. The system is readily installed.

The couplers or outlets are located with reference to the probable placement of the radio set, the latter being connected to the outlet by a twisted-pair wire.

Twenty-Five Outlets Per System

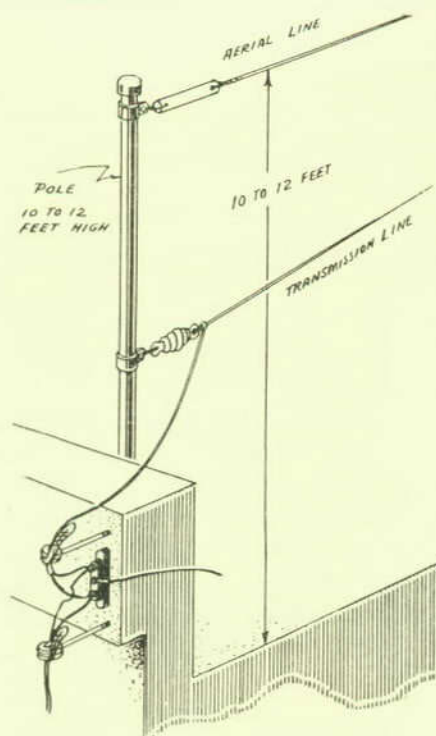
There is one master aerial and transmission line to every 25 outlets, a large apartment house, hotel or hospital may have several aeriels and transmission lines to take care of more outlets.

That's all there is to the job. Compared with the elaborate and costly installations heretofore required, the latest master antenna systems are as a 1936 Ford compared with a 1910 Cadillac—a whole lot more for a fraction of the price. The landlord solicitous of his tenants' desires—and what landlord isn't these days of scarce money?—can now install a master antenna system for a few hundred dollars even when serving several dozen families, and proportionately less for the small apartment or club house.

Aside from the convenience of a master antenna system, there is the matter of ideal radio results as a further means of keeping tenants happy. The single aerial, swung high above the roof top, picks up the radio signals at maximum strength. That's a real start towards good radio results. Also, that aerial is above the so-called "noise zone," or carrying range of electrical disturbances set up by sparking contacts, switches, motor commutators, violet ray machines, and so on. Acting as miniature radio transmitters, such devices send out electro-

magnetic waves which, fortunately, don't travel very far. So the lofty aerial is clear of man-made static.

Then there is that long downlead transmission line, which passes right through the zone of inductive interference. The use of a twisted-pair cable together with the coupler between cable and each radio set serves to cancel out whatever man-made static may get to the transmission line. Hence just the radio signals themselves come through, without background noises to mar the entertainment.



Simple arrangement of the master aerial on the roof, supported at the far end by the water tank, penthouse or other lofty structure, and at the parapet end by an iron pipe mast. Note lightning arrester location, and connection with twisted-pair transmission line.

This question of man-made static looms much bigger today than a few years ago, due to the widespread use of all-wave sets. Such modern radios are super-sensitive as they must be to tune in weak signals coming from half-way round the globe. And if they are super-sensitive to radio signals, they are equally susceptible to inductive interference which is the same sort of operating energy, even if it happens to be Radio Enemy No. 1. Also, on shorter waves new inductive interference turns up—sources which would never even be noticed in broadcast band recep-

tion. Automobile ignition systems, for example, are most troublesome when tuning in the very short waves.

In addition to so-called noiseless antenna systems, whether of the master antenna or the individual antenna categories, there is need today for radio noise suppression. The electrician is frequently called in as the doctor for such ailments, since he is the man who knows electrical equipment and wiring.

Progress in Technique

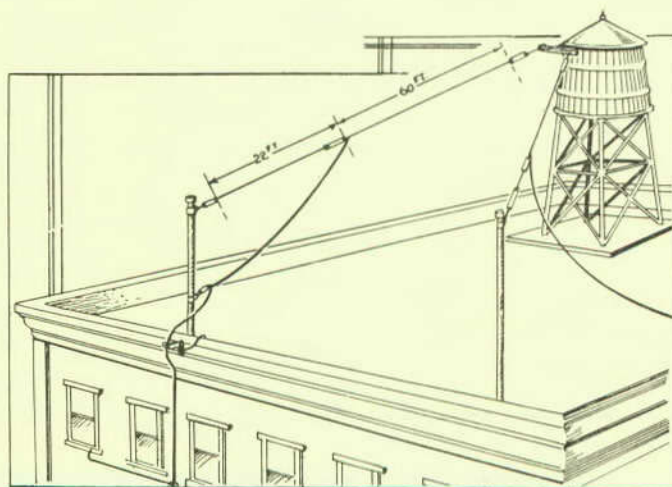
Fortunately, most radio noises are easily eliminated. One of the most objectionable sources is elevator equipment especially when the controls are placed at the top of the shaft or close to the aerial. The first-aid measure is to re-string the aerial a greater distance away. If this cannot be done, or if the trouble persists, heavy-duty chokes by-passed by large condensers of proper rating should be installed. The firm handling elevator maintenance can usually supply such chokes and condensers. A simple method is the placement of condensers directly across the clappers, but in some localities this is prohibited by the inspection department due to the possibility of condenser break-down, resulting in accidents to the elevators themselves.

Bells and buzzers also set up troublesome radio interference. Here the electrician can place a small paper condenser of 1 or 2 mfd. capacity (there are paper tubular condensers sold for 50 cents or less each, for fairly high capacities and the lowest voltage rating) across the interrupter contacts.

Automatic telephones also cause a good deal of trouble, giving otherwise peaceful radio programs a G-man intrusion touch by simulating a burst of machine-gun fire. Here the telephone company or the manufacturers of private telephone equipment will come to your rescue with the necessary small condenser across the contact bands.

Noisy motors can be silenced by connecting a pair of reliable paper-dielectric condensers, say of 2 mfd. capacity each, in series across the brushes with a center

(Continued on page 492)



Typical installation of master aerial on the roof, showing two units each serving 25 radio sets. As many units as there are multiples of 25 sets to be served, are strung up in fan-wise manner from a lofty water tank or penthouse or other structure, with iron pipe masts at the parapet end.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXV Washington, D. C., November, 1936

No. 11

Little Man, What Now? The campaign is over. It was not a pleasant spectacle but it probably has served to lance the hidden abscess in the body politic and the patient ought to feel better. Certain observations may be made.

1. Democracy has within itself means of restoring health by the very fact opposing sides can vent their spleen upon each other in quadrennial campaigns. Were this spleen to remain deepseated and concealed, it might poison the nation's system to the point of real illness.

2. Labor has never been so united in any presidential campaign. Those persons who said that the split in the labor movement would divide labor were wrong. This goes for non-union as well as union labor. This is a great tribute to labor's intelligence.

3. Upon labor's literacy, intelligence, courage and honesty depends the destiny of this country, that is, this country as a democracy. The subsistence of democracy is sound information. It was because labor's intelligence was beyond the intelligence of the unsuccessful candidates that they lost. If labor had not been used to analyzing misstatements, wild claims and misrepresentations, it would have been gulled and the result would have been different.

4. Some business men conducted themselves reprehensibly. They resorted to the lowest kind of politics. They demonstrated again that they are at heart anarchists, that they do not believe in any kind of discipline for themselves. Laws are all right but there should be curbs upon labor and not upon the big, brainy business men who seek to do as they like.

5. The next four years should be creative years in American history. The verdict is such as to give approval for any social policies which should be clearly thought out and firmly placed into effect by 1940.

Control In the economic system, such as existed prior to the great war, economists developed the theory that economic aims were controlled by immutable laws. Prices were fixed in the open

market by the law of supply and demand—prices which determine the rate of profit. This theory of price fixation was carried to the labor market and low wages, inevitable under the unrestrained profit system, resulted.

During the great war and under its impetus, nations learned that they themselves could greatly affect the economic system and even modify or reverse these so-called economic laws. As monopoly grew, as international cartels arose, as trade associations developed, in the system, business men through the force of money gathered more and more control over price and over wages, as and when social objectives were lost sight of.

This was the situation in the United States in March, 1933, when the New Deal began its career. Business men had wrecked the economic ship. The tiller had to be wrested from their hands and this the New Deal did. Control moved from Wall Street to Pennsylvania Avenue. The center of government shifted from New York to Washington, and the principal issue which has been just fought out in this election has been who shall control—the representatives of the people in Washington, or the financiers in New York. The battle is not yet completely won, but the issue must be more and more clearly seen and the people must gird themselves to place the destinies of the 128,000,000 American people in the hands of competent representatives who will guide the people toward social ends.

Machines Again During the conflict of ideas over the place of machine in industrial civilization—which has been going forward for the last 10 years and is still raging—there is one argument against machine production which has never been met by the reactionaries nor will it be. It is probably most vividly put by Dr. Alexis Carrel, noted surgeon of the Rockefeller Institute, New York City, in his new book, "Man, the Unknown." He declares: "Esthetic activity remains potential in most individuals because they have been transformed into machines. The worker manufactures only single parts. He never makes the complete object. He is not allowed to use his intelligence. Industrialism forbids man the very mental activities which could bring him every day some job. In sacrificing mind to matter, modern civilization has perpetrated a momentous error. An error all the more dangerous because nobody revolts against it, because it is accepted as easily as the unhealthy life of great cities and confinement in factories. However, those who experience even a rudimentary esthetic feeling in their work are far happier than those who produce merely in order to consume."

This same idea was expressed recently by Dr. Jay B. Nash, Professor of Education at New York University. "It is a false assumption," he says,

"that all man wants is leisure, let-down, rest, sleep, freedom from work.

"What man really wants is creative challenge with sufficient skills to bring him within the reach of success so that he may have the expanding joy of achievement. Unless leisure is accompanied by drive, it lays the basis for disintegration, and the vast majority of people who have earned leisure are finding that it is becoming their Frankenstein monster."

These two views, of course, represent the heart of the whole matter. They go beyond the question as to whether machines are slowly sapping the very life-blood of the nation by displacing more and more men. These views reach into the higher spheres of moral and religious motives and upon reaction to these depends ultimate decisions.

To American Business Men The Electrical Workers' Journal has always reserved the right to criticize employers and it has frequently done so, sometimes with leniency, sometimes with harshness, but, we hope, always with intelligence. We do not believe that American business men are any worse than any other, on the whole, and at times, we believe that they show more allegiance to the principles of democracy and rationalism than the employers of other nations. It is to this side of their make-up that we want at this moment to appeal.

During the next four years, the course of affairs of the United States is going to depend a great deal upon how intelligent American employers may be. They can collaborate in the great task of rebuilding America, or they can hamper, oppose, connive, and destroy. We suggest that they bring more understanding to labor's point of view. We strongly urge that they do not make the same errors that other Bourbons have made throughout the dreary round of history. We plead that they do not try to set up private armies, fascist groups and other accoutrements of the slave state.

We believe if they will intelligently look into the co-operative movement; if they will intelligently examine such countries as Sweden, Denmark, Australia, England, where unions are strong, they will discover that neither co-operatives nor a powerful union movement have wiped out capitalism. Capitalism has only been wiped out in those nations where it has failed utterly to meet the rising impulses towards social co-operation which have emerged from the masses. Before the employers of America there are two courses; one is the backward course into the barbarism of conspiracy, armed force and Fascism; the other is toward intelligent collaboration with the rising labor movement and the newer ideas in government.

Electrical Contracting Gets Bum Steer It is to be regretted that "Electrical Contracting,"

organ of the electrical contractors, over the signature of the editor, joins in spreading the current propaganda that there is a shortage of skilled building trades mechanics. This particular article appears in the October number, and asserts that electricians of good grade are scarce, though it quotes correctly the figures of the research department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers which tend to disprove this shortage. The article jumps to the conclusion that there is still a shortage and quotes contractors and other informants in various cities to this effect. There is not time to disprove this shortage factually now, but we shall do so in the December number of the Electrical Workers' Journal. The figures of the research department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are not guesses. They are taken from the actual bookkeeping records of the local unions.

What seems to be happening is this: there is not as widespread a surplus of building trades mechanics as in other years. The surplus is less; therefore, the control of the non-union employer is less, and it is he who is whimpering about a shortage of mechanics.

Labor's Awful Task The history of labor is the history of sacrifice. From the dawn of time to the present hour, the hard, dirty work of the world had to be performed by some humans. From slavery, through serfdom to the modern wage system, the story has been one of awful drabness, harshness, a tragedy. It does not end.

Here is a record of what is happening on the other side of the world, taken from an article in "Harper's Magazine" for November, called "Tropic Fever," by Ladislao Szekely:

"Yet a European has five to six hundred coolies under him, five to six hundred contract workers, whose contract binds them for life. They may not run away from their work, for that is forbidden by their contract which the ignorant, misled coolies signed somewhere in Java or China. They are doing forced labor, or, if you like, they are slaves. The coolie slogs from morning till night, toiling and stooping; he has to stand up to the neck in stinking marshland, while greedy leeches suck his thin blood and malaria mosquitoes poison his sickly body. But he cannot run away; for the contract binds him. The 'tjentengs,' the watchmen and constables of the firm, who have the strength of giants and are bestially cruel, track down the fugitive. When they catch him they give him a terrible hiding and lock him up, for the contract binds him."

Apparently imperialism is founded on the hard rock of slave labor.



WOMAN'S WORK



WHAT YOU CAN DO TO RAISE LABOR STANDARDS

By A WORKER'S WIFE

WE have mentioned to you in previous issues of the JOURNAL the new labels being placed on women's garments by the efforts of the National Coat and Suit Recovery Board, for the protection of workers, and of consumers, and of fair employers as well. The story behind these labels is so interesting that it is the subject of a bulletin just released by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. The bulletin bears the significant title "A Policy Insuring Value to the Woman Buyer and a Livelihood to Apparel Makers;" to our knowledge this is the first time that the Woman's Bureau has been in a position to approve what is virtually a union label.

Known as the Consumers' Protection Label, and bearing the words, "Manufactured Under Fair Labor Standards," this small white label carries its message to every purchaser of a woman's, misses' child's or infant's coat, jacket, cape, wrap, riding habit, knickers, suit, ensemble, and skirt, and every woman's or child's hat manufactured under standards set up co-operatively by unions and employers of the industry.

Wives of union men, who have consistently demanded the union label in articles of clothing they bought for their husbands, have sometimes been accused of indifference where their own wearing apparel was concerned. Actually, in most branches of women's wear, there have been no union labeled garments on the market. Now we have something to work on, and it means advantages to us not only as part of the organized labor movement, but as purchasers of clothing. And the label will not be hard to find in the stores in your home city, for approximately nine-tenths of the coats and suits, and four-fifths of the hats now being manufactured have it. It's just up to you to reject that tenth coat, or that fifth hat, and tell the sales person why you do so. And it is found on low priced and moderately priced apparel just as frequently as in the higher priced lines.

The National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board was formed in an effort, by intelligent co-operation, to solve the problems of the women's and children's apparel industry. It merges the interests of the inside manufacturers, the jobbers, the submanufacturers or contractors, and the employees; and its governing body is an executive board which represents the various manufacturers' organizations and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

In New York City and within a 75-mile radius of that city, are produced 87 per cent of women's street and formal dresses, and 85 per cent of women's coats and suits. But because of constant changes in fashion, and because of the variety of styles thought necessary, instead of centralized manufacturing in large factories, there are in this industry, large selling agencies combined with small-scale manufacturing plants.

Buyers from the stores go to the "jobbers" salesrooms in New York to look over the new styles for the coming season. They select a variety of styles for the beginning of the season. The jobber then calls in his submanufacturers to offer price bids for making up the garments. Without some strong agency for the enforcement of labor standards, the submanufacturers were forced by competition to set the price very low and to make their profit, if any, by cut-throat exploitation of their workers. The Woman's Bureau found that in 1935 there were only 250 regular manufacturers of dresses in the New York metropolitan area, "that is, firms who purchased their materials, cut out garments and sewed at least some of the garments on their own premises. These 250 firms are estimated to have employed 12,000 workers.

"There were 800 jobbers who did the purchasing of materials, designing and selling of finished garments, and thereby gave employment to as many persons as did the manufacturers. And there were 2,250 submanufacturers or contractors, employing 82,000 persons to cut and sew dresses. The wages and conditions of work of over three-fourths of the actual producers of women's dresses are dependent, therefore, upon the price level to which 800 jobbers have been able to force 2,250 contractors."

The same system prevails in the coat and suit industry though the proportion of work done by subcontractors is not so high. Subcontractors employed 24,700 out of an average of 45,500 workers on suits and coats.

"Such an industrial organization growing out of cyclical fashion trends carried in its wake untold possibilities of disaster for employees, employers and the public," the bulletin continues. "Even in the year of increasing business ending February, 1935, 298 coat and suit firms went out of business in the New York area and 353 new firms entered business. The turnover was believed to be even greater in the dress industry."

The ups and downs of workers in the industry would win a sympathetic sigh from even a hardened building tradesman. For instance, the week of October 13, 1934, there were 60,319 men and women working on coats and suits; by December 8, only 29,524 were employed; the week of June 2, 1935, only 19,416, one-third the number employed in the previous October. Nor were these people employed consistently full time at standardized earnings; wages paid out were five times as great the week of March 24 as they were the week ending June 2. It is said that 10,000 to 20,000 employees received pay during only 17 weeks of the year ending February 2, 1935.

Because of the system of subcontracting work to small shops insanitary and dangerous conditions flourished. The State of New York has tried since 1880 to take the work out of tenement rooms, to enforce safe and sanitary working conditions. It took the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, set up by employer-employee action, to deal with this problem.

Perhaps you begin to have some idea of the troubles of workers in this industry. And there is another and very fundamental problem, that is the fixing of piece rates on garments. The apparel worker generally does not receive an hourly wage, he or she is on piece work, and this practice has permitted wholesale abuse of workers, either by setting the piece rates too low or by maldistribution of work; that is some workers would be kept at the shop all week long but would make a very low pay because they had been furnished only a few pieces of work.

What does the Consumers' Protection Label mean to the worker whose deft fingers fashioned the coat or dress you are now examining in the store? It means that he or she has enjoyed union standards of work and pay, whether a union agreement was in force or not. The following rules are laid down in the constitution of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board:

"Article V. Hours and Wages and Other Standards of Working Conditions

"1. If a member concern of this body is in collective or individual contractual agreement with labor, said member concern agrees to maintain the standards and provisions of said agreement.

"2. If a member concern of this body

(Continued on page 493)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 177,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Gratified, but not satisfied, is our feeling about the correspondence from the auxiliaries. We cannot command or demand that the auxiliaries contribute letters, but we are making another urgent plea to them. Will those who have already perfected their organization, please lend this bit of help to those who are desirous of forming an organization and to those who are trying to encourage organization? If you could but realize just how much help those contributions are, no matter how small, we feel sure there would not have to be another request made.

May we request that our Christmas issue carry a nice encouraging letter from every auxiliary, and it would be mighty fine if some more of these good Brothers who are supporting our work could see fit to give mention in their letters. It would be of inestimable value to us in this work of education if all those locals having an active auxiliary would be kind and generous enough to give us mention in their correspondence to the JOURNAL.

That was a splendid contribution from San Antonio, we think Mrs. Gill is a honey. Those women will really accomplish something worthwhile with such leadership as hers. What hurts us most is the thought of thousands of women like Mrs. Gill, missing this great opportunity to do a great service for labor's cause. When this realization is granted them, we shall not lack workers in plenty, of this we feel certain, but the waiting is difficult for those whose life is passing and who want so terribly to see this work going on and on to completion before their passing.

Hats off to Local No. 702 for their warm hearted loyalty to their women folk. The report is that just two remain who have failed to answer their challenge. How gratifying to be able to make a report like that, and how very splendid of those men to give that fine encouragement to their partners in life, that they may step out on the firing line for labor's cause, unafraid because of that knowledge of co-operation with their men folk. Let us make a special plea to the Brotherhood locals that they will make it their business to work to the end that every local can boast of a good live auxiliary!

Hello! Danville and Champaign, it is a real pleasure to know that you are living up to that peppy name. How about a real peppy letter for the benefit of those who are still doubting and neglectful? We are looking for help, please don't turn us down.

We gals down here in good old Florida had another benefit bunco party, and believe it or not, we have a nice little bank account and if it wasn't for our splendid President Roosevelt, we would have still had it in our sock. But thanks to us having a chance to keep it, now we put it in the bank and we feel real self-respecting. We are making our chief aim for the next few months, a concerted effort to secure union labeled goods in the stores in this city. We are cooperating with the Woman's Union Label League. The league is a splendid group, we know, and many of the members of our auxiliary belong to it.

Did you ladies read that correspondence by Brother Blake, of Local No. 887, and Brother Rossman of No. 913? If not, please get the October JOURNAL and read it. It is well worth while. Both from Cleveland, Ohio. Don't try to make me believe that with men

such as those, we will not soon have an auxiliary there, if they don't already have one. How about it Brothers Blake and Rossman? We especially enjoyed the references by Brother Rossman to the actions of the Supreme Court. It has been said that President Roosevelt was in a worse condition than Sinbad the Sailor with the Old Man of the

Sea. He had, it would seem, one man's dead weight on his neck, but President Roosevelt has nine. It would seem that the President has done exceedingly well considering his burden. Of both the work and the handicap, labor has no doubt and if labor fails now, they will have worse than nine burden-

(Continued on page 496)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Peanut Butter Muffins

By SALLY LUNN

If you have children in your family it's very likely that there is a jar of peanut butter on your grocery shelf because it's such a favorite for children's sandwiches. All the kids think about is the attractive flavor; but if their mother is up in her dietary knowledge she realizes that peanut butter is a concentrated and very nourishing food.

And there are lots of other things that peanut butter can be used for besides a sandwich spread. If you serve hot breads here is a way to introduce a delightful new flavor. And it occurs to me that these muffins would be particularly grand for a hearty Sunday morning breakfast, served with jelly, alongside the sausages or bacon and eggs.

Peanut Butter Muffins

- ½ cup corn meal
- 1 cup flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons peanut butter
- ¾ cup milk
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 1 slice bacon

Combine and sift all dry ingredients, add peanut butter and milk. Stir just enough to make a smooth batter. Fold in well beaten egg. Bake in well-greased muffin pans or in loaf pan, top with small pieces of sliced bacon.



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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council

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Secretary-Treasurer, FRANK MORRISON
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

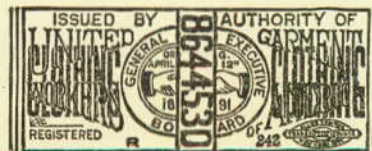
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	Fifteenth Vice-President, EDWARD FLORE, 426 Woodbridge Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. G. M. Bugniazet, Vice President, *Washington, D. C.*
American Federation of Labor,
1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

October 22, 1936.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with instructions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor I am officially advising you that the Label of the United Garment Workers of America is the only approved Union Label for men's and boy's ready-to-wear, made to measure tailor to the trade clothing; uniforms, pants, collars, shirts of all kinds, pajamas, shorts, bathrobes, white goods, leather lined coats, playsuits, men's and boy's overalls, jackets, wind-breakers and on all similar clothing for men and boys, recognized by the American Federation of Labor. The following is a reproduction of this Label:



The Executive Council calls upon the officers and members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to recognize this Label only in the purchase of clothing as herein described and to demand goods bearing this Label when purchasing clothing upon which this Label should appear.

By following out these instructions and by complying with this official request you will be rendering assistance to organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and in addition you will make a contribution to the American Federation of Labor itself.

The Executive Council most urgently and sincerely appeals to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to give recognition to the United Garment Workers of America Label and to conform to the official request and instructions herein submitted.

Fraternally yours,

President,
American Federation of Labor.

Harry Van Arsdale Honored in New York

Young business manager of Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, becomes president of Greater New York's powerful Building Trades Council.

A Great Leader

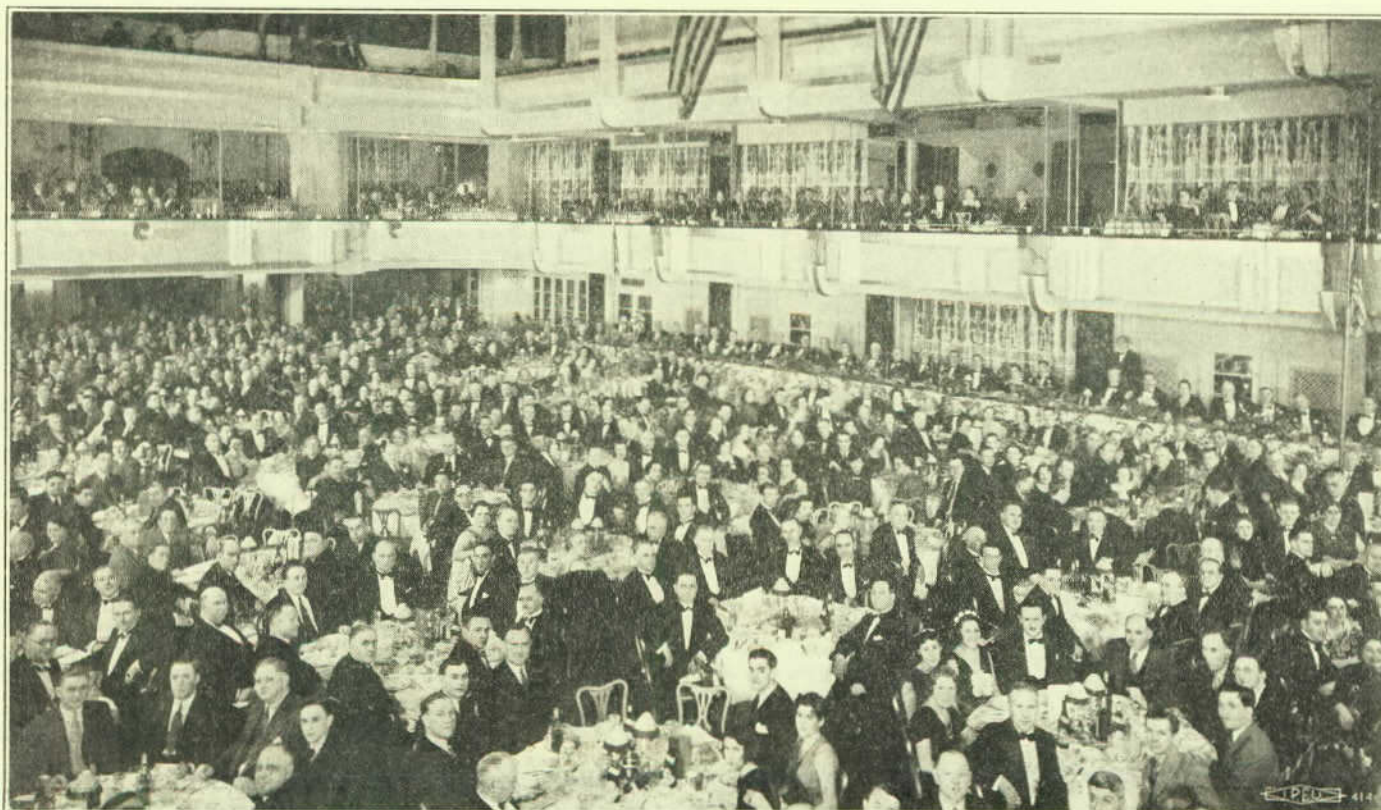
By EDWARD A. LEFEBRE, Pension Member, L. U. No. 3, I. B. E. W.

We thank God for giving us a man whose aim has been
Not to defend some ancient creed,
But to give us laws of right
In every thought and word and deed.

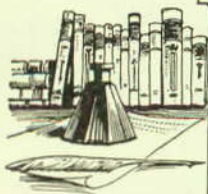
We thank God for giving us a man alert and quick
His lofty precepts to translate,
Until the laws of right have become
The law and habit of our life.

We thank God for giving us a man of steadfast will,
Patient, courageous, strong, and true;
With vision clear and mind equipped
His will to learn, his work to do.

We thank God for giving us a man with heart ablaze,
All truth to love, all wrong to hate;
These are the patriotic union's need,
These are the bulwarks of our creed.



GALA DINNER AT HOTEL ASTOR FOR BROTHER VAN ARSDALE BECAME ALSO A TESTIMONY OF LABOR'S INCREASED MORALE



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

We no sooner get over one heat wave until we're in another. This time it's an election. We're surely having some hot political arguments and a lot of mud slinging and as the saying goes, "On and on it goes and who'll win nobody knows;" this is true—we can only hope that the best man wins, and regardless of our personal opinions we will all co-operate to the best of our ability.

We all know that the American Federation of Labor and all other unions have endorsed Franklin D. Roosevelt. I don't think there is a union man that even questions why. It means a lot to organized labor to know that the President is backing you. We can't realize what it means to the fellows working in factories, oil refineries, rubber companies, etc., who have never had the opportunity of organizing before. Now the majority of the factories, etc., have strong union organizations in them.

The new union men on the east side were recently put to a test just how strong they were. The Phillips Petroleum Company employees just went back to work after being out on a strike for a week. They won with the co-operation of all the other union men. There were not a large number of the striking men, but they always had a group in the picketing lines of around 300. They were in a position at all times to have between 800 and 1,000 men on the scene within 15 or 20 minutes in case of an emergency. But all went along quietly and they won their strike. The bakeries, grocery firms, etc., also had a great part in this strike as they furnished the food for all the men staying on the grounds. That just goes to show what co-operation in union groups can do.

We got a real disappointment here in St. Louis when our Cardinals did not win the National League pennant and then go forward and take the World's Series but as you all know they were handicapped during the entire season. We have no doubt but what we would again have had the honor of having the world's champions if all the players could have been in their places all during the season.

It seems that there is quite a bit of repair work going on around this part of the country and also quite a bit of new building. It certainly looks good to be able to drive around and see building again. We understand that the furnace men are having their good times at present with nearly every furnace needing repairs or needing to be replaced. It seems that the excess firing to try to keep warm during the extreme cold spell last winter pushed the heating plants to capacity and did considerable damage. And of course, no doubt, during the depression people have let their places run down, and now that a lot of them are working again they start spending for repairs, which just goes to show that when we have money we spend it. So here's hoping the whole country will have plenty to spend and keep the world moving.

MILTON (MACK) MCFARLAND.

READ

Boulder Dam's pioneer union in Los Angeles, by L. U. No. 18.

Washington press secretary writes on industrial-craft issue, by L. U. No. 26.

Business agents and the members, by the Copyist of L. U. No. 212.

Wage situation in Toronto, by L. U. No. 353.

Need of linemen's license law, by L. U. No. 104.

Local union loyalty, by L. U. No. 761.

Indications of prosperity, by L. U. No. 887.

These nimble artists of the pen tell the world of the morale, weal and hopes of this great organization.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The season of Thanksgiving is once more at hand and there is no doubt that this year the boys actually have something to be grateful for. In this city at least the construction of new buildings and extensive remodeling of old ones has put a good many of our members on jobs where they have been receiving one full week's pay after another. Some of them have emerged from the depths to such an extent that they have bought new gas buggies, while lots of them have new furnishings for their homes. Others have caught up with their overdue bills and are now in the position where they have a little folding money left the day after pay day.

We wish to thank Local No. 58, Detroit, for their swell treatment of our members who were working in their territory recently. Maybe we will be able to return the favor some day, as Toledo isn't always going to be called an overgrown hick town.

During the recent depression most of the downtown merchants thought more than once before they would spend 500 bucks to improve their stores' appearance. Now they have no hesitation whatever in laying ten thousand on the line for new store fronts, air conditioning, new decorations, etc. For instance, the old Valentine Building, one of the oldest commercial buildings in the city, is in process of being turned into an ultra modern hotel, with 150 rooms, all with bath, and every other convenience that the patron of hotels now demands.

Last year at this time it was a cinch to find a vacant store on the main stem. At this time the vacancies are nearly all under long-time leases. There has been an increase in building permits this year over last year's total of about 200 per cent.

The Republican candidate for the Presidential seat visited this city recently and judging from his remarks during a speech which he made he must have read that good old poem containing the statement that "East

is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." For in one mouthful he praised labor for their intelligence in forming unions to protect their interests and yet he thought they were foolish to unite for political action. On the West Coast he proclaims himself a friend of the farmers and on the Eastern shore he sides in with the Wall Street gang. Any man that works for a living who doesn't think the present administration has improved his conditions should have his head examined.

All you readers who are planning on the purchase of wheeled toys for your children should insist on getting toys with the trade name of the American National Co. on them. Wheeled toys made by this firm are produced by 100 per cent union men, members of the Juvenile Wheel Workers Union. This firm has three factories in this city and are firm believers in the principles of collective bargaining. There are at the present time many of their employees who were with them when they first began business back in the days when Toledo was but a stopping place on the old New York Central.

It has been announced by Standard Oil of Ohio that a construction program costing over a million and a half will begin immediately at their refinery on the Bay Shore road and the business managers of all building trades locals are making every effort they can to secure this work for organized labor. All taken together the laboring man of this city has much to be thankful for this year.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Another month rolls around, and we contributors to the columns of this, the best of all labor journals, must not forget our duty. I myself, find great pleasure in what I contribute, and especially so since falling heir to this Corona Four—in other words, typewriter. Our city celebrated the most eventful happening of its entire history on the night of October 9; it was the arrival of the city's first allotment of Boulder Dam power. The old town took on a holiday spirit that was wonderful to see. It celebrated with the most brilliant electric parade ever to appear on downtown streets. I don't think anyone ever saw any more lights, or any brighter ones, than were displayed that night. It took the services of some 200 electrical workers about 10 days to get the cables pulled in and the poles set. They used 90-foot poles for their racks; 16 of the largest searchlights available were placed on top of the city hall. You can just imagine how much light there was from that one spot. Our daily press notified all astronomers, both amateur and otherwise, that if they noticed any strange lights in the heavens on the night of October 9, not to get excited about it, and lay it on to, or think it is Aurora Borealis, as it is just our own Boulder Dam power being displayed before the natives.

Would explain more about this, but space won't permit.

Of momentous importance to Local No. 18 is the taking over of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Co. electric system by our municipal. This is important in that it gives

our municipal a monopoly on the distribution of electric current in the city, and we being very pro municipal ownership, this is right down our alley. The price agreed upon for the properties is \$46,340,000. The L. A. G. and E. had originally asked \$60,500,000. This will be put up to the voters on or about December 1. The L. A. G. and E. has always been one of the real notorious open shoppers out here. Try as hard as we could, we never could get only a small minority to affiliate with us. The gas company makes a practice of giving each and every employee who has a year's standing with them a 10-pound turkey. Isn't that some inducement? and their wages are \$2 per day less than our municipal. Just figure for yourself the cost of the turkey.

Should our voters carry this at the December election, we of Local No. 18 will possibly tighten down on the thumb screws just a little, in other words, put on the heat; however, it will be done diplomatically. We have some great strategists in our office at the present, and such as this is just music to their ears. We all share the belief that in the not too distant future Los Angeles will enjoy the lowest electric rates of any city in the United States.

Our present rates are very reasonable, my own electric bill for a four-room house averages about \$1 per month, and we have quite a number of appliances such as washing machine, ironer, toaster, electric fan, and plenty of lamps, so you can see by this that our electric bill doesn't hurt so bad.

And now a few words about Local No. 18. I am still reporting progress, we have some few isolated cases of grievances to be adjusted yet, and we are sure that when they are settled every one concerned will be satisfied. There is nothing that suits me better than to report progress. Our work is never completed, there is always something to do, there are entirely too many members who think they have done enough for the organization. I maintain that each and every one of us should pledge ourselves to at least bring in one new member for the year, that would be little enough, and how easily that could be accomplished!

I am quite positive that there is not a member of Local No. 18 but who has a nonunion friend (as bad as I hate to say it) that he could by a little persuasion, induce to become a member of our local.

As I have stated many times before, we have a very fertile field to work in. Just think what it would mean to our local and our International Office if we would get ourselves in this mood, AND IT CAN BE DONE.

I notice a nice breezy lot of letters in the October issue of the JOURNAL. The scribes don't seem to be so downhearted as they were some few months ago. This to me is absolute proof that times are getting much better.

Now for a few personal remarks:

I note that a scribe of Local No. 83 gives Locals No. 40 and No. 18 but slight mention in his comments on our Labor Day parade. Well, we were there, plenty of us.

Am also glad he comments on the frequency change, and the power house at Boulder Dam, as Local No. 18 is so busy, and we have so many things to comment on, that really this scribe does need help.

Would like to hear from any or all of the following Brothers, R. E. Swain, Local No. 77; Charles Kennedy, last heard from in state of Washington; C. W. McAlpine, Local No. 9, also Dan Knoll, Local No. 2, and last, but not least, D. C. Bach, Local No. 211.

And thanks for this space, Mr. Editor, will be back next month.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Hello, my friends and Brothers, everything seems to be moving very smoothly in and around our Capital City. At the last meeting the organization put through another year of group insurance regardless of the advance in the premiums. The organization not only realizes the insurance is a protection to our bodies after death, but also a protection for members that are ineligible for insurance other than group insurance.

I believe at this time we must take some interest to the John L. Lewis issue due to the fact that we are of the craft type.

For example, let us look into the Lewis intention to merge the craft in which we are a part and the industrial organization. What effect will the merger have against the craft organizations? Here is my brief conception. The industrial organization is composed of a mixture of skilled and unskilled workers. When I say the unskilled I am taking in consideration the majority of workers that only have one particular job to perform, such as a cotton or coal worker. In the textile we find the majority of workers perform only on one phase of the garment, such as attaching collars, buttons or stamping out button holes, etc. They never learn the complete operation in turning out a garment. The old saying is that the unskilled worker's only need is a strong back and an inactive thinking power, and with the latter no person can be progressive, so they must resort to some person that is intelligent enough to act, and this person will gradually become a dictator because any action taken by this person at the proper time is evidently to be accepted.

The merger would place the unskilled worker in most jurisdictions to dictate to the skilled worker due to comparative numbers. After all, majority rules in most cases. They will establish your wage scale, which no doubt would become equal to their earnings and their earnings are not so substantial, due to the fact they are unskilled. Conditions would become inferior due to the inexperience of the industrialist in dealing with the nature and problems of conditions necessary for the particular craft union needs.

I will pause a minute to state that I believe in organizing the unskilled unorganized, but leave them to bargain among and for them-

selves and with this proper ethics the craft may at various times be in a position to help at a great advantage to them.

In my conception, arrived at by implication, you can conceive a great amount of misunderstanding and dissension. In other words, the craft pulling at one end of the knob and the industrialist tugging at the other, would bring about a fight which may have a tendency to open the door and permit our good craft union conditions which we are enjoying to blow away.

Some seem to believe by the merger we would become stronger. Yes, as soldiers in military service, but not for the benefit of the labor movement.

Scientists predicate history repeats itself on various principles. Let us attempt to prove it by applying my conception by implication to feudalism. I will bring you back to the years of feudalism where common labor had certain duties to perform against their will under the whip in return for their poor livelihood in exchange, for instance, to be a slave and soldier and fight for his lord when called upon. Within the following, place the parenthetical word in place of the preceding word, by which you will get a general idea of feudalism and Communism.

The Substance of Feudalism

Feudalism recognizes two principles, the land (industrialist) and the sword, riches (craft) and force, two principles on which everything depends, to which everything is related and which are united and identified with one another. Since it is necessary to possess land (industrialist) in order to have the right to use the sword in one's own name (Lewis' lieutenant) that is to say to have the right of private war and since the possession of land (industrialist) imposes the duty of drawing the sword for the lord (Lewis) and in the name of the suzerain (Lewis' lieutenant) of whom the land (industrialist) is held. In event the lord (Lewis) became weak in power he would create more suzerain (lieutenants) by which he would become stronger in riches (craft) and force.

After a careful check of feudalism, which in this era is named Communism, you can easily conceive the unfair principles which would be applied against craft unions, such as a denial to bargain collectively among and for ourselves in respect to our needs such as conditions and wages.

When time arrives when the craft unions are denied expression of opinion and unreasonably dealt with we are exercising the same ideas and principles of Soviet Russia, Communism, and I am sure American labor would not welcome Communism or any form of dictatorship. I believe that each craft union should be in a position to survey the conditions and surrounding circumstances in their jurisdiction and weigh the facts and act with a free hand and try to bring about a better understanding respective to their domestic needs. In my mind every craft union under the banner of the American Federation of Labor should file a brief form of protest to the American Federation of Labor condemning any form of action taken in favor of the Lewis issue.

Entertainment Report

Here we are after a good time had by everybody at a supper dance given at the Willard Hotel ball rooms. The boys and girls were really on their toes throughout the evening, dancing to the tunes of one of the best orchestras in our Capital City. The girls were dressed in their evening attire, the boys were equally impressively attired. We danced like nobody's business (next morning bad dogs) we ate lusciously and drank plenty of Roosevelt water (beer).



Protect Your Home
from Tuberculosis
BUY
CHRISTMAS SEALS

We gave away prizes donated by contractors, supply houses and our organization. I would like again at this time to express our appreciation to the contractors and supply houses for their lovely prize donations.

Thanks to our International President, Brother D. W. Tracy, for his brief talk to the guests that evening. In part he mentioned that the organization should have this type of enjoyment more often. The writer agreed with Brother Tracy if the conditions and circumstances permit. (I am sorry, Brother Tracy, for spilling beer on your shoes.) Our floor show was wonderful, there was every type of acting. The guests went wild over the rhumba dance participated in by a young talented couple. As I witnessed the rhumba dance I happened to be beside an elderly lady, she turned to me and said she would give a million dollars if she had it, to be able to twist her bones like the girl dancing. (Was my face pink?)

I was most amazed at the remarkable way the Brothers and their guests mixed in and made themselves acquainted. I am sure at the close there wasn't a stranger in the party. This only is proof to you how easy it is to make new friendships in such a short space of time and open a way for a friendly understanding. Brother A. Neff acted as master of ceremonies and put over a very good job.

Last issue I mentioned we hoped for a successful outcome of this affair and I can state to you at this time it was a success. I believe we attracted the public's good will by impressing on them what a labor organization is composed of and can perform. I also believe we have won the moral support and with this support we gain, by implication, financial and physical support. As chairman I express my sincere appreciation to the members of the committee for their interest and hard work to bring about this success. The executive committee was composed of Brothers Clement Preller, E. Boss, E. Porter, A. Ross, D. Roadhouse, F. Holt, W. Mullegan, C. Lary, J. Noonan, J. Creager, A. Neff, J. LaScola, A. Olivera, Ted Mosely, and the writer.

VICTOR A. GERARDI.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

We wish publicly to apologize to Bill Knoppel for the slight committed in omitting his name from the crab feast committee. This ought to satisfy our Brother for the unpardonable sin we committed, or was it someone else?

Last meeting was quite interesting even though poorly attended. Brother Scholtz revealed an ambitious program which also included a sort of reorganization of marine men or, more specifically, shipyard workers. This is an important step and comes somewhat late in the game. Marine work has been very sadly neglected and allowed to fall into dismal decay as far as organization is concerned. It's been treated as a sort of stepchild. Much working opportunity has been sacrificed for this neglect.

The subject of the Remington Rand strike was discussed and we were informed by some of the strikers themselves as to conditions as they now exist. We assured them we would give them our moral support. It behooves all in the labor movement to support these heroic workers in their struggle, morally if not financially.

Brother Pete Heffner was rather busy at the meeting disposing of chances for a ton of coal and was somewhat lax in his duties at the door thereby. Pete promises to do better next time and be more alert and on the job.

We notice that in the prominent place that picture of Local No. 26 members occupies, only one member of No. 28 is present, Brother George Cogswell. We do notice that Brother Ethan Allen Fritz of No. 26 is present and manages to stand out. How that boy must hate publicity. First he picks the Washington Monument and now the first page of the JOURNAL. Next thing we'll be looking for will be the headlines in the newspapers. We're beginning to wonder how the boy can afford such expensive press agents, it's beyond comprehension.

Well, we have two more pensioners on the list in the persons of "Pop" Scholtz and Jim Burke. These boys are beginning to realize in their old age what the true meaning of brotherhood really is. They will profit be-

cause organized labor achieved one of the goals for the general benefit of its membership. May peace and tranquillity be theirs for the rest of their days. These boys deserve a rest free of worry and uncertainty. They were fighters for the cause and they have earned whatever they get.

We think that our B. M., Brother Scholtz, should be given special permission to wear a hat during meetings. When the boy sits up front we catch ourselves looking at the very image of Brother Bieretz (now in the I. O.)

Well, looking through the JOURNAL we see Bachie performing his duties, as well as the "Copyist." These boys have been "performing" for quite a time on these pages and they certainly make excellent reading. Local No. 26 finally succeeded in getting in a letter and we're glad to hear from our next door neighbor. Greetings! Greetings also to No. 349.

ROSY.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Our city has once again been restored to its original tranquillity, the conventions are over, the exposition is closed for the present year, and will reopen again next season for another hundred days or more. It was surely a gala season for our city, it furnished plenty of work for thousands of our idle mechanics and to hundreds of men in the unskilled class, and not wishing to cast any satirical reflection, it was far better than on the relief rolls or the WPA, which is another name for the dole or relief.

I presume I would be nothing short of an ingrate if I attempted to lambast the WPA, or any of the other alphabetical projects that were launched by our government to aid the stricken millions out of employment, but what I can not understand about the whole thing, is why the discrimination when it comes to the wages paid to the workers at far less than what is required to support a family anywhere near the decent standard of living, while the industrial and manufacturing concerns supplying the material for the thousands of projects under these alphabetical units were paid the mar-



AT RAILROAD EMPLOYEES' DAY AT THE TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION HELD IN DALLAS ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1936.

Front row, reading from left to right: Mrs. Laura Bain, first president of the first Ladies' Society of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of the State of Texas; W. H. Gallagher, member legislative board, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, and Mrs. Gallagher; L. S. Staples, Assistant Attorney General; J. A. Zanger, vice president, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; H. R. Lyons, vice president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; George M. Harrison, chairman Chief Executives Association, Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, and president Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Mrs. Ruby Burditt, representative Grand Lodge, Ladies' Auxiliary, Switchmen's Union of North America; Mrs. Jannie Barr, member grand executive board, Ladies' Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; C. J. McGlogan, international vice president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; T. C. Cashen, international president, Switchmen's Union of North America; R. R. Nicholas, national representative, Order of Railway Conductors; Edward M. Ware, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; Mrs. Costella Ware, seventh vice president, Carmen's Auxiliary of America; D. B. Robertson, president Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Mrs. Mary Milton, first vice president Ladies' Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Mrs. Mary Connell, third vice president, Ladies' Auxiliary to Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Mrs. Augusta Statzer, grand secretary-treasurer, Ladies' Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Mrs. Clara Bradley, president Ladies' Auxiliary to Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Back row, reading left to right: L. J. Smith, commissioner of conciliation; R. C. Hobson, chairman executive committee, Railroad Employees' Day; C. J. Haug, Jr., secretary to President Robertson of B. of L. F. & E.; J. T. Waters, chairman program committee.

ket price as if there never was any industrial disturbance at all. Is it not a fact that labor alone was in the throes of a great depression, is it not a fact when the revenue to the one who toils is stopped, that his purchasing power is curtailed if not completely stopped? It is usually the latter. Then what happens to the merchant and to the manufacturer, does not the curtailment of the sale of his products cease, and while he has a greater overhead to worry him, such as rent, taxes, insurance, and whatnots, does he not go into debt as well as the working man? Therefore why should the manufacturer and the merchant receive a 100 per cent margin while the laborer gets little or nothing to sustain life for himself and his family, not to speak of paying up anything on his personal debts? We are not blind to the fact that the money furnished for these many projects is public money and will be paid back by the public, then why in the name of God the discrimination between the parties involved? This is what makes the alphabetical work projects smell so bad.

If the President and his braintrusts or whoever his advisers are, call this method the proper course to pursue to wriggle us out of the mess we are in and to restore this country to the prosperous times we formerly had, then I must admit I am not convinced, and let me say with all sincerity, just how long that system is going to work and how long the man who toils will stand for that kind of a deal I don't know. Personally I fear the results as well as the method that might be employed to dispense with the whole scheme, but it is grossly unfair and has no place in a democracy such as we have in our country.

Let any one who wants to bestow their blessing on the various government projects say that it is a godsend to labor, but personally I prefer to hold mine until at least the worker receives the prevailing wage or one commensurate with a decent standard of living which he is entitled to.

The members will please notice, the business office of the local has moved from its former location on Walnut Avenue to 2104 Payne Avenue, where the business representative can be reached at any and all times.

JOSEPH E. ROACH.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Well! the bulldogger who tosses the steer at the rodeos has been showing his wares to an admiring public in some of our large eastern centers. While the boondogglers who are equally proficient in handling the bull have used the radio in presenting their wares to a public from coast to coast, striking either a harmonious chord in the listeners' ears or causing distress akin to static.

Last month we touched lightly upon fishing, stimulated by Bufo's vacation picture and reference to the sport. Perhaps in the future we may send our JOURNAL a picture or two and comment concerning the types of fish common to this vicinity; particularly the mountain trout.

Recently I discovered a picture in my collection that should interest those who worked upon the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco following the quake and fire of 1906. This picture was taken in October of that year by Aleck Pulliam who you will note, has pressed the camera bulb with a determined left hand. The hotel job was handled, and



Another Picture of Old Timers. Can You Identify Them?

capably so, by Pete Brigaerts; his son, Harry, wasn't very large at that time, even today he is small in stature, but fills a man-size job, capably too, in the capacity of a vice president and district representative of our Brotherhood. Time has taken its toll amongst this group of wiremen. Some still follow the trade in the Bay District; three or four in Chicago, others scattered hither and yon. In every aggregation of this type one finds a "card" or clown, the type that adds zest to any job. We were generously endowed in that respect, three or four of the boys could have done well with a vaudeville sketch; "Smoker" Holmes, however, could always be depended upon to top the list for funny antics and wise-crackin'; the last anyone ever heard of Smoker was many years later, and following his favorite vocation, traveling. Smoker chose a unique method this time to make the next big town, for he was piloting an elephant to L. A., Rajah style; spike, white headgear and plenty of "Hi-there, shy-there" coming from Smoker's mouth, between puffs of an ever-present cigar. Smoker usually wore a derby of vast proportions and it had to have a "stove" in it, "just so," for superstition was the one circumstance and probably the only one that Smoker ever showed any seriousness about. I doubt if he completed the journey all the way to L. A., for if Jumbo were to spy a peanut wagon 'twould be like Smoker to tie his tail to the equipment and pull it out of town or if the animal was thirsty, to drive him up to a R. R. water tank and desert him for a faster type of transportation.

I cannot recall the names of several in the picture. "Amongst those present" however are Pete Brigaerts, Knudson, Jackson, Holmes, MacDonald, Weismiller, Burchard, Thomas, Lauberchon, Reed, Franks, Doyle, Fisher, Leidy, Knapp, Tanner, Pulliam and yours truly.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to tell the linemen of New England that they are fortunate in having such men as International Vice President Charles Keaveney and Brother Kenefick, his able assistant, also Brother O'Neil, business manager of Local No. 326, and last, but not least, our own business manager, Smith, of Local No. 104. These gentlemen are doing a wonderful job organizing the New England Power Co. and I take great pleasure in complimenting them.

Brothers of No. 104, try to attend your meetings on the third Thursday of each month and listen to the report of your officers, and I know you will be glad you belong to the I. B. E. W. I was glad to see Brother Drapeau from the Malden Electric at our last meeting, also to hear Brother George McKenney is feeling better.

I would like to see the linemen's locals in other states get interested in the linemen's license law. There is no reason why we shouldn't protect ourselves the same as the inside electricians and get away from the old saying that "we have a broad back and a weak mind."

I don't know of any time in my 24 years of membership that I have had more confidence that the linemen might get somewhere, than right now. We are in capable hands and the opportunity is around us, so snap out of it, Brothers, everyone do his part.

I wish you all a happy Thanksgiving!
H. N. FITZGERALD.

L. U. NO. 121, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The regular monthly meeting of Federal Electrical Workers No. 121 was held in the "Hay Loft" this month. There was a fair attendance, but not what we should really have. All the Brothers present enjoyed the refreshments furnished by the entertainment committee.

An effort is being made to contact all electrical workers in the government service in the District of Columbia, outside of the Navy Yard, and show them the aims and ambitions of Local No. 121 in their behalf, and inviting them to join the local and help it in its efforts to improve conditions in the government service. This is being done by a committee headed by Brother De Shazo.

Plans are being made for a rousing get-together meeting later in the fall. This may take the form of a New Year's Eve party. A special entertainment committee has been appointed by President Johnson for this occasion and is headed by Brother Bussius. We are hoping for a large number of the Brothers to be present at this meeting and help to make it a success.

We are gradually getting back some of our old members who had dropped out, and also some new members.

The bowling team is starting its fall activities. It would be very encouraging to them if some of the Brothers would drop in on their games and give them a little moral support. They are representing us and we ought to back them up.

We want to congratulate Brother Fred E. Blood on his promotion to the foremanship of electricians at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. We know Brother Blood will make good on the job.

We were sorry to learn of the death of Brother Murphy, who has been employed at the Government Printing Office. He had been sick for several months. This is the first death in L. U. No 121.

A. A. LUDWIG.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

It has been some time since we have had a letter in the JOURNAL. As it was wished on me at the last meeting, will try to do my best to get a letter in once a month in time for the current month.

San Francisco certainly did herself proud on Labor Day. It was the largest parade we have had here in a good many years if not the largest we have ever had. It started at the Ferry Building with side streets falling in line. The distance traveled was between three and four miles and time was between three and four hours. The hike had plenty good music furnished by Musicians Local No. 6, and a great many fine floats.

Everything went over fine. No rough stuff or drinking while in line of march. Was sure a hot day and the beer parlors were plenty busy after the parade was over. As this is my first attempt at writing a letter will cut it short and try to do better next time.

C. D. MULL.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

We were interested in the letter from Local No. 382 in the August number of the Journal and extend our felicitations to Brother White on his son's entrance into the Brotherhood.

We are going to go them one better, and if the snapshot which is enclosed will make a presentable cut, we will introduce you to the president and vice president of No. 177, both of whom have sons who are also members.

In the picture, left to right, are Francis R. Whitehouse, the son; Raymond C. Whitehouse, father, president of Local No. 177; Leonard L. Snyder, vice president, father, and Lee L. Snyder, son. All members of this local.

The members of No. 382 may also be interested to know that Brother B. F. King has been transferred to our town by the Miller Electric Co., and that Brother H. R. McKain, who was formerly in that local is still carrying his ticket in No. 177—with an unbroken record of some 20 odd years.

E. C. VALENTINE,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

Local Union No. 193 is again one happy family due to the results of our recent election. L. J. Gleason, our new business manager, is straightening out a lot of misunderstandings between employers and employees.

Brother Armbruster is bending conduit and breaking concrete on the Armory job. Most of our PWA schools will be finished about November 15, leaving us only a few jobs under construction to tide the winter over.

Brother Scott, of Local No. 702, will soon be on his way, due to his inability to organize the local employees of the C. I. L. Co. The proposed purchase of their properties by the City Water Light and Power department was defeated at the special election held October 20. The CILCO boys are not interested now.

Brother T. S. England, who has been in St. Johns' Hospital for the last six weeks, is on his feet and getting better acquainted with a pair of crutches. I bet he would trade them for a pair of pliers anytime.

Our apprentice school is progressing fine, journeymen as well as apprentices are enrolled now, meeting twice a month. Books are furnished free to pupils.

HOWARD H. WEAVER.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

What is it that has lowered the good-fellowship atmosphere, which at one time, many years previous, existed at a regular meeting of L. U. No. 212?

I refer to this from a viewpoint of a close-observing member, regular in attendance and actively engaged in local affairs for some 30 odd years.

There can be no doubt in my mind and I think I can say without contradiction, in the minds of the majority, that something is radically wrong, although not beyond adjustment.

The condition of affairs at this time causes me to visualize a day, possibly not far distant, when each separate group will demand its own B. M. and executive board.

I think I am correct in stating that Jack Adams was the first official B. M. that Local No. 212 ever had. It was during his early administration that my affiliation with this local was brought about. (Schwoepp will verify this.)

Since then I have carried on, without a break in my standing, with every B. M. we have ever supported until the present day.

I have as yet to see one of them who at one time or another was not put on the spot, and for no good reason. I might recall to the minds of some the activities of one B. M. in particular. I do not make any statement at this time in his favor, with the thought in mind of becoming a future beneficiary of his consideration, as this is impossible.

In this case, however, an entire life was devoted to the labor movement, and the nucleus of his activity, at all times, was L. U. No. 212.

Recognized by the local labor movement in general as a labor leader and consulted as advisor on many difficult problems confronting various other locals, he was considered as authority when final adjustments were made. While his opinion was respected at all times, the greatest criticism which he received came from his fellow-workers in his own organization.

Brother Cap Cullen, of whom I speak, has retired, modestly, considering it from a financial viewpoint, which I might add was not necessary. His close association with the labor movement covering many years disclosed certain avenues whereby at this date

he could have been in a position to pass the remainder of his days without a financial worry, but all these he refused to accept in favor of the good of organization. Still criticism could not be blotted out.

A remark was made by a prominent person, "All a fellow has to do is swear once or twice and a reputation is fastened on him for life." This still holds good.

In reviewing the activities of our present B. M. and executive board, we must not lose sight of the fact that these officers as they stand today were the preference of the majority, even in this their second term.

I wish to strongly impress that anything mentioned here is not used for campaign purposes for more reasons than one. First, I have never at any time during my activity as P. S. used this column to further any campaign for myself or another individual of L. U. No. 212. It is also too early in the game to promote anyone for office when changes will not be brought about until June, 1938; however, this is only one man's opinion and it is very evident at this time that opinions do differ.

But that throws me a little ahead of my story. I do want to bring out to the most critical some of the good points in connection with Brother Foster's efforts as B. M. of L. U. No. 212.

In doing so I am not prompted entirely by the fact that I endorsed and am continuing to support him, for if as much real good would have been accomplished in this office by any other member, regardless who he might be, he would receive the same support as Foster and be worthy of this mention.

But one thing, Brother Foster has at all times been on the job. The eight-hour day or five-day week has long ago been thrown in the discard as far as his job is concerned. I personally know of many dealings of importance to members which were not satisfactorily terminated until a 16 or 18-hour day had been put in service. Also just how many who do not have their own transportation are being picked up at their homes early enough in the mornings to reach their jobs with their tools, ready to go to work at 7:30 can only be answered by those who accepted this courtesy, which was never extended by any other B. M.

Let's also take a slant at our sign industry, which has always been a source of trouble, causing us much concern, while at present it is in such shape that we as a local union have favorable dealings with all of them. In many cases industrial plants where we were never considered, are now employing our men. The Cincinnati Post is a very good example.

Department stores and hotels are now willing to discuss the labor situation, and in some cases we have closed deals with them.

Brother Foster has gained prominence and popularity in our central bodies. And I might say that this above means much to any local union.

Financially speaking, our treasury has fared better during his administration than it has for some time past.

Limited space prevents any further illustration of one whose sole ambition is to serve his local union. I might add, however, that the executive board does not fail to escape criticism. Being a party to this board causes me to have no desire to dwell lengthily on this criticism. I feel that as a whole we will be able to hold up under it.



Left to right: F. R. Whitehouse, son; R. C. Whitehouse, father; L. L. Snyder, father; L. L. Snyder, Jr., all members of L. U. No. 177.

On the spur of the moment I am inclined to say that the one who has trod the path of his organization since its infancy, and of such material is the majority of our executive board composed, has in my mind some advantage over the other fellow in ability to decide on questions of general interest.

A great deal of good done under past administrations as well as the present one is ignored for the reason that some little evil may have been mixed with it. The main fact is always overlooked that this will more or less hold good in all human effort.

Let's all of us get both feet on the ground, use criticism in a constructive manner, discontinue alley legislation, and use effort if necessary to carry on with our official body. If at the opportune time anyone can become convincing enough to show where changes in the present set-up are really warranted, support not only from myself, but many others will be gladly extended.

I hope I have not been misunderstood, neither do I wish to be misquoted as I have no desire to take any member or members to task for expressing their views at any time, but I, as well as many others, would appreciate a series of regular meetings where questions could be decided without general haggling and I think that in a reasonable manner I have at least attempted to point out a way where this could be made possible.

With very good wishes to every one and a friendly greeting to my old co-worker, Bachie, I am,

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The newspapers have recently practically married the King of England to a Mrs. Simpson. Then the English people will know how we felt, from '28 to '32 with an Englishman as our ruler.

This new knock-knock game is certainly taking this country by storm. Knox is knocking the Democratic party, Landon (Alf to you) is knocking the New Deal, and Father Coughlin is knocking everything else. And I have heard PWA workers knocking the system that feeds them, the system that took them off a bread line and placed them in a position where they can be independent in so far as earning a scant, but at least a living, for themselves and family. I have heard a man who would have lost his home that meant his life's saving, if it would not have been possible to apply for and receive a HOLC loan, knock the system that saved that home. That roof over his family's head. Men on our own jobs here that in '31 and '32 were working 18 hours a week and 24 hours a month, and who are now receiving more for 40 hours than they ever received before for a 44-hour week refuse to admit that the

CHEVROLET SIGN ERECTED IN ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JULY, 1936.

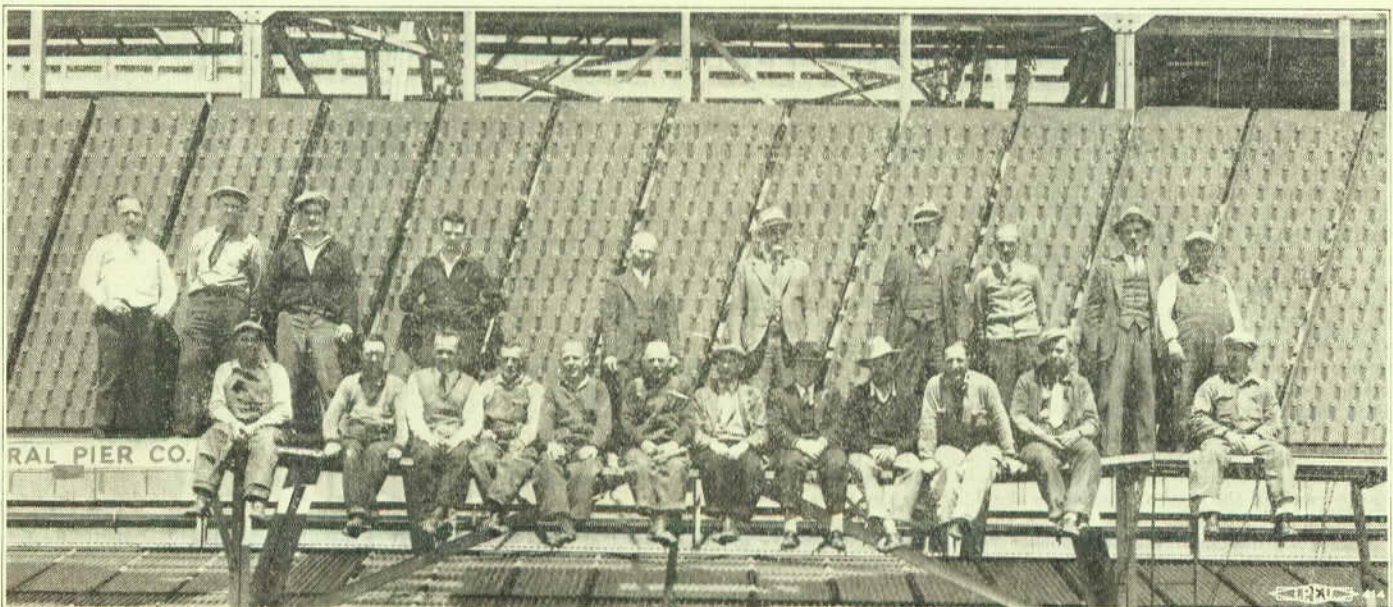
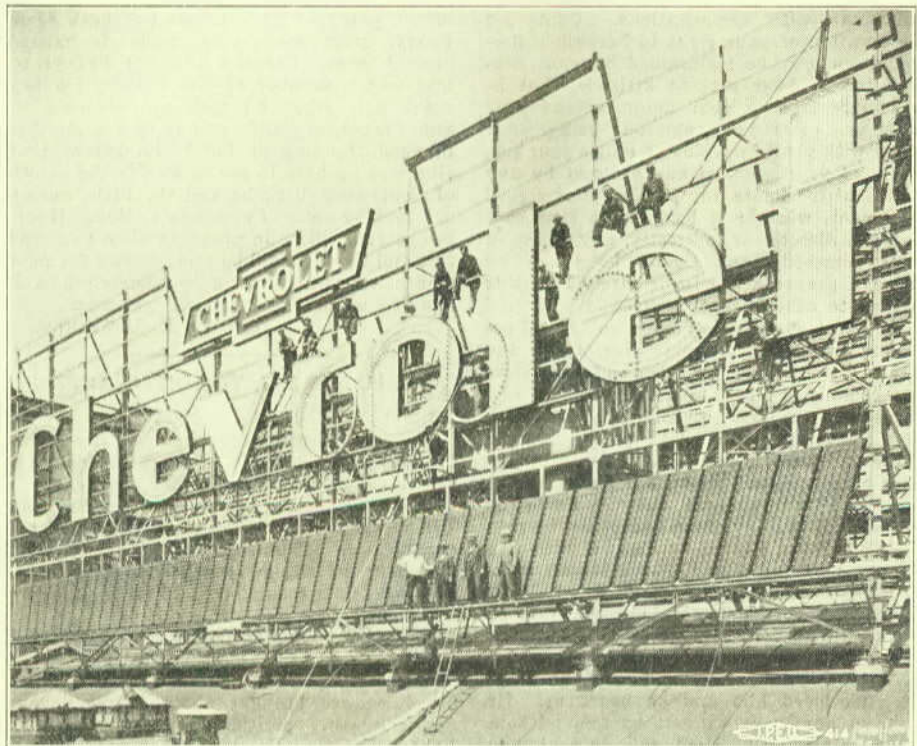
Below, reading left to right, back row: Louis Bash, president Sign Animation Corporation; Ralph English, L. U. No. 211; Jack Stickler, L. U. No. 98, chief electrician for sign company; Dave South, L. U. No. 211, in charge of all of F. C. Reilly's work in this territory, Philadelphia and Delaware (Reilly is owner of Chevrolet sign and other Motograph signs in the U. S. and Canada); Bennie Wise, president, Wise Sign Co., builders of Chevrolet sign; Bert Chambers, business manager, L. U. No. 211; Frank Schwickerath ("The Kingfish"), local contractor, member L. U. No. 211; Charles Muller, chief electrician for Wise and member L. U. No. 3; Edward Glover, electrical inspector and ex-member of L. U. No. 211.

Sitting, front row: Milton Knable and George L. Richmond, members L. U. No. 211; George Lautenslager, member L. U. No. 210; Alec Law, member L. U. No. 210 and chief transformer man for Atlantic City Electric Co.; Morrel Cordery, E. E. Martin and Morris Belland, members of L. U. No. 211.

There are 4,320 10-watt lamps in motograph; 5,419 10-watt lamps and 2,006 25-watt lamps in structure—a total load of 147,540 watts. There are three four-wire individual service feeds, each wire being 250,000 c.m.

The entire sign was built and erected by union labor. Mr. Bash has always been very fair to all organized labor. This data collected and submitted by Dave South.

The picture at right is of the same men.



NRA had any part, including section 7a, that benefited them in any way.

Our present administration by making the NRA possible, thereby paving the road for organizing the forces, contributed more toward solidifying the wage earners, bringing the employee and employer closer together, than any other one thing has ever done before. Yet bringing about this relationship between employer and employee did cause the Supreme Court to challenge the constitutional rights of our legislative bodies for obvious reasons and kill the one law that gave these thousands of working men and women in industry the right of collective bargaining, and failed to substitute in its stead an adequate and competent national channel through which labor can carry on. So we must remain united and rely upon our Department of Labor and own better judgment and support our fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor and remember that certain elements are attempting to tear down, with force if necessary, all that you have built through your affiliations with organizations. Continued preservation of your right to bargain collectively can only be maintained by your continuation of your present attitude, that is, to remain true to your union, attend your meetings, voice your opinion, bring your buddy with you to meetings. Police your job, report to your steward any attempt by any individual to violate any part of your signed agreement, whether it be matters that concern you directly or indirectly, any violation hurts somebody and should be taken up with the proper heads immediately before it spreads to other departments.

The management has proven on several occasions that they mean to live up to the agreement as signed by them and our grievance committee has read disappointment and surprise on the faces of those who sit in on these meetings in an official capacity, at some of the violations called to their attention on these occasions, and without a single exception have ironed them out satisfactorily. These violations have been committed by men who have been blessed with some authority and are suffering with the well known swell head. So when these things come to your attention, report them to your steward, or better still, to your meeting. Next organize that man on the job that still believes that his boss will take care of him if he stays out. We need him and he needs us. He can't go anywhere without us and without him we stand still. Next, talk to that man that filled out an application during the gold rush of 1935, then pulled stakes and forgot to keep up his dues. Every department has them, and especially that meter department. What's the matter there, fellows? I know that you are all nice chaps, good union men, but why are you not attending meetings regularly? I hope you're not slipping. You that read this had better make it a point to talk to one of them each. You have a sales talk and every day is bargain day in organized labor. No investment you ever made paid you a better dividend. Not only do you assure yourself the right of collective bargaining, protecting your job, your seniority rights, the right to voice your opinion in the assigning of men to jobs that you should be entitled to which are under certain sections of the agreement, but you assure yourself also of your independence at an age when you are no longer able to perform the duties that you do now. Besides your family is assured that they are to be taken care of in the way of insurance should anything happen to you. So get down there and pay your dues and take that other fellow with you that you think is slipping.

The line department still has one man not contributing to No. 245. Some time I hope

that someone will invent something that will do something about a leech that will get on your skin and continue to suck the life's blood from a body. Maybe then we can get rid of these parasites that cling to us with a strong determination.

Saw Bill Conway, the scribe of L. U. No. 8, the other day and was really surprised, for Bill is really an intelligent, bright-looking fellow, well thought of in every respect, yet he has contracted that incurable disease of writing for this JOURNAL, a weakness that leaves one alone and friendless. I have had it for years and thought several times that I was cured, but find that it reappears at regular intervals. Bill, I beg of you, please take the cure before it is too late, you are too nice a fellow to allow a thing like this to get you down.

Brother Al. Baumhaur who has been on the sick list for several weeks, was reported out of danger and expects to be with us again soon. Harry Price, at the time of this writing, is suffering from undetermined injuries sustained while performing his duties in the garage. Hope to see you back soon, Harry, your welcoming smile is missed around there. Prentice ("Bud") Prangratz, who was a member of No. 245 until a few years ago, when he took up residence at San Francisco, Calif., and is now a member in good standing of Local No. 151 of that city, was up here to see us during the month of September, both he and the little woman are looking fine. Come again, Bud. Hunting season will be in progress when you read this and there should be some stories for next month so until then keep yourselves well bundled up or the frost will get you.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

An open meeting was held in the Labor Temple October 22. The wage schedule recently negotiated was up for discussion.

Brother J. Noble, secretary of the Building Trades Council, spoke on the need of greater organization to secure an additional 10 cents per hour in the next schedule negotiated, also a possible reduction in hours to 30 hours per week.

Deputy Minister of Labor J. Marsh stated there were 40 of these schedules in effect in the province at the present time. These schedules are brought about by employers and employees petitioning the Minister of Labor, then an official conference of all interested is called. A zone or sometimes the whole province is agreed upon to come under the wages and working conditions negotiated. It is necessary that proper wording be used in order to meet the criticism of the courts. You will notice where the word "journeyman" was used in last year's schedule; this has been changed to "any person not a recognized apprentice." In one case last year the question was brought up in court, "Is this man a journeyman entitled to the rate of one dollar per hour?" The man stated he was not a journeyman, and the contractors said he was not a journeyman, so the magistrate dismissed the case, as there was no evidence to show that he was a journeyman, and therefore did not come under the act.

The Industrial Standards Act, under which these schedules are drawn up, is voluntary or permissive legislation, in order to bring about better business practices in industry.

Ed. Longfellow of Canada Electric Co., spoke on the necessity of journeymen keeping up with the times in the advances and changes in electrical equipment.

P. A. Cheevers of the Electrical Contractors Association, spoke on possibilities of our members using only material that is sold through legitimate channels.

Brother C. Shaw, our business manager, spoke on organization, and stated that the \$100 initiation fee will still remain.

Schedule of Wages and Hours and Days of Labor for The Electrical Repair and Construction Trade—Toronto Zone

(Effective from October 6, 1936, schedule published in the Ontario Gazette, September 26, 1936.)

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

Copy of an order-in-council approved by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 24th day of September, A.D. 1936.

Whereas pursuant to the provisions of The Industrial Standards Act, 1935, as amended by The Industrial Standards Act, 1936, the Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare, Municipal Affairs and Labour has designated the city of Toronto and the townships of Etobicoke, York, East York, North York, and Scarborough, in the county of York, and that part of the township of Toronto in the county of Peel lying south of the first concession of the said township, north of Provincial Highway No. 5, and all separate municipalities within the territorial boundaries of the above area as a zone for the Electrical Repair and Construction Trade.

And whereas a petition from representatives of employers and employees of the said trade was received by the said minister who thereupon authorized an industrial standards officer to convene a conference of employers and employees engaged in such trade.

And whereas such conference was duly held and has submitted to the said minister a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour in writing.

And whereas such schedule has been approved by the said minister who is of the opinion that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees engaged in the said trade.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare, Municipal Affairs and Labour, the committee of council advise that your Honour declare the said schedule of wages and hours and days of labour annexed hereto shall be in force within the said zone during pleasure and shall be binding upon the employers and employees engaged in the said trade as defined in such schedule.

Certified,

H. A. STEWART,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

Schedule of Wages and Hours and Days of Labour

(1) The following schedule of wages and hours and days of labour shall govern the employment of all persons who may be engaged or employed in the Electrical Repair and Construction Trade during the period while this schedule is in force:

(a) The expression "Electrical Repair and Construction Trade" used in this schedule shall mean and include all work usually done by electricians in connection with the construction and erection of any new building or structure or part thereof and the remodelling or alteration of any existing building or structure or part thereof.

(2) The regular hours of labour for all persons working in the said trade shall be as follows:

(a) A regular working week shall consist of 40 hours employment divided into five regular working days.

(b) A regular working day shall consist of eight hours employment to be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays

THE SHELF THE BOSS BUILT

Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin.



and Fridays, whenever one hour is given for lunch, and between 8 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. whenever one-half hour is given for lunch.

(3) The minimum rate of wages for work performed on a regular working day and during a regular working week shall be one dollar (\$1.00) per hour, and this rate shall also apply to night work of not more than eight hours duration whenever such work is of such a nature that it cannot be performed during a regular working day, but shall not apply to overtime work.

(4) Whenever the work on any project is being carried on in two or more shifts, the employee shall be deemed, notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere herein, to be employed during a regular working day, provided that he does not work more than eight hours in any twenty-four (24) hour period, and is not employed at the trade elsewhere while so engaged in shift work. The persons who work on the night shifts shall be paid at

the rate of one dollar and fourteen cents (\$1.14) per hour, or shall receive eight hours' pay for seven hours' work and in all cases governed by this section no overtime work shall be permitted.

(5) Whenever any person is required to work on Saturdays before noon on any work that is immediately necessary for the protection of life or property, he shall be deemed to be employed during a regular working day provided that during the seven-day period immediately following the commencement of such emergency job or work the hours which he works at regular rates of pay, together with the hours worked on such emergency job or work do not exceed 40.

(6) Any person who performs any work in the trade except as hereinbefore provided shall be deemed to be doing overtime work.

(7) The minimum rate of wages for all overtime work, including work done on Saturdays, Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Fri-

day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, shall be paid for at the rate of twice the rate established herein for work performed during the regular working periods.

(8) Apprentices shall be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

(9) A special minimum rate of wages may be established by the advisory board for any person who is handicapped by reason of age or physical or other disability.

(10) The provisions of this schedule shall not apply to:

(a) Regular employees of industrial or manufacturing plants, or establishments, who are engaged in manufacturing processes.

(b) Regular employees of industrial or manufacturing plants or establishments who are engaged in work in connection with the repair, servicing or upkeep of the plant and equipment used in the operation of such industrial or manufacturing plant or establishment.

(c) Regular employees of industrial or manufacturing plants or establishments who are engaged in work in connection with new installations, alterations, or extensions, of a minor nature in or to the plant or equipment used in such industrial or manufacturing plant or establishment.

(d) Persons engaged in repairing or servicing electrical machines or appliances when the work is done in commercial establishments or when done by regular employees of manufacturers or their agents pursuant to the terms of a guarantee or contract accompanying the sale or installation of such machines or appliances.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

In reading the correspondence column of last month's JOURNAL one can see oozing therefrom a spirit of optimism. What a different picture to the one we have been gazing at this last four years or so!

Then it was one of short time, lay offs, depression, and gloom.

Now that old picture is turned to the wall, and we see better times have been had by the membership at large, and future prospects are quite rosy.

This has reflected to a gratifying extent on new membership throughout the U. S., and Canada. Local No. 409 has kept up the good work in this direction in increasing its membership, and at the next meeting at least nine new members will be initiated. Brother Watkins has been particularly active in this and much credit is due to his efforts shown in the resultant applications. More details will be given next issue of the JOURNAL after the November meeting when a full report is made.

The advent of air conditioning augurs well for electrical workers, and we long for the day when all in this field of endeavor will realize that progress and organization go hand in hand, and that a progressive organization means better living conditions; better working conditions, better co-operation with his employer, and his fellow worker as well as numerous other benefits.

Will be on the air again next month at this time.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Regardless of the outcome of the November election we're hearing so much about at this time, the workers will find the same forces arrayed against them, forces that would have

us go back to the old free order of four or more years ago when all our possessions could, and were, being taken away without recourse to law through deflation.

Fortunately for all of us we were given a great leader who with his vision and courage inspired us all to renewed hope that the future held something better than industrial slavery for the workers.

Who is so dumb as to have forgotten four years ago when riots and disorder were sweeping the country and our President of that time would have been torn to pieces on the streets of our larger cities, so bitter was the resentment at the things he represented? That feeling is not dead here as Landon can attest from his visit in Los Angeles. Some can still cheer at the prospect of a return to those conditions—we've heard them.

The gains made by labor organizations the past three years under a friendly government could easily be swept away under a hostile administration so we must not be lulled to sleep by any half measures designed to hold us for a more opportune time for slaughter. More effective labor organizations must be built and led by men and women able to deal with labor's problems in a constructive way. Perhaps our often weak and ineffective craft unions will be replaced by the larger industrial group unions. Certainly lack of unity and division of interests among workers do not make for progress in keeping with the times. The present war in Spain is a good example of what can happen when workers lack unity and get to fighting among themselves. There the industrialists and land owners through class and religious hatred have kept the workers in subjection and poverty for many years.

Here in the United States the same forces are at work as in Spain. We've heard class and religious hatred stirred from stage and pulpit, by air and newspaper. The ones who decry Communism have sanctioned violence. Sixty per cent of our leading newspapers have stood for things opposed to public interest, members of organized labor have assisted in turning loose a flood of vicious and misleading propaganda through this channel. All this for no other purpose but to subject the workers and continue the reign of special privilege.

Special privilege has denuded the United States of its forests, mined its soil, drained its oil fields and laughed at conservation, so that now we have either to stop the waste of our natural resources or share the fate of other parts of the world where the policy was continued to the point of destruction and vast territory converted to worthless desert, no longer habitable. Much of the progress orators love to prate about is due to this cut-and-slash, skim-the-cream, ruinous policy. Labor must take its stand for conservation.

The seeds of future depressions are being planted all the time. Whether they will grow and bear fruit depends on how we use the hoe of organization.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Here it is September again, with the summer (the little we, in Montreal, had) just about over, along with the picnics, swimming and rotten golf scores. Now our thoughts turn to more serious things such as how to get a larger attendance at our meetings, and those who do not attend, finding excuses for non-attendance, i. e., did not receive any notification, thought it was next week, and so on. Maybe this year we will hear an original.

The fifty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has

A TRIBUTE TO THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY ARMY OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



In this new era of railroading with its monster steam locomotives, Diesel powered streamlined trains, air-conditioning and all other modern passenger equipment, we are, as a traveling public, only dimly aware of that vast army of railroad soldiers behind the scenes.

One of these "soldier" groups is reproduced here in the accompanying photograph. They are a group of electrical maintenance men on the Chicago & Northwestern System located at California Avenue coach yards in Chicago, Ill.

Much has been said about safe and comfortable travel, but little has been said about these men behind the scenes. These men may safely be called the "brain trust" of railroading in so far as the electrical equipment on trains is concerned. How many of you know, as you ride along at dazzling speed on the 500 miles of road between Chicago and Omaha, Neb., with its 11 passenger trains westbound and 12 eastbound daily, not counting the innumerable other trains, that you have through this entire distance the "invisible hand" commonly called automatic train control, protecting you for the entire distance? True, however!

This group, together with other such groups stationed at intervals along the entire right-of-way who have been specially trained over many years, some having devoted their entire lives to this work, see to it that everything is in tip-top shape for your safety and comfort. Before departure of each train they minutely inspect all parts of this "invisible hand," the automatic train

control, the air-conditioning system, the lighting, radio, etc.

On this line passengers no longer need worry about head-on or rear-end collisions, washouts, open switches, broken rails, etc. Even if the engineer is one of those stalwart railroaders who likes to see the "wheels roll" he will be slowed up if he exceeds the speed limit. If he does not act promptly when the high-speed horn blows, the train brakes are automatically applied; the same holds true in the other dangerous cases cited above.

Green, yellow and red lights in the cab, stationed in front of his eyes, are always signs that point to safety, caution or danger, and should he even disregard these, the "invisible hand" goes to work without fail and brings the train to a stop. It makes no difference whether it be a "streamliner," of which there are five at present between the two cities I have named, or one of the giant 818,000 pound steam locomotives that ride the rails. It works unflinchingly and unfailingly with all of them, and in every case.

In conclusion I should like to dedicate this humble writeup to that army of electrical soldiers, members of Local Union No. 214, I. B. E. W., scattered all over its 10,000 miles of railroad, who are the unseen army behind the scenes that make it possible for all of the electrical equipment to function properly for the safety, comfort and convenience of the traveling public on the C. & N. W. Railway. These loyal, trained, experienced men deserve a tribute in this new era of railroading.

A. M. CORAZZA,
General Chairman.

just finished here in Montreal. Almost 400 delegates from all over Canada handed in credentials. According to old timers who have been attending these conventions for years (this was my first), it was the biggest gathering of the Congress in years. Some very fine and interesting addresses were given by Brothers J. Gilhooley, of the A. F. of L.; H. Clay, of the British Trades and Labor Congress, and W. Schevenels, general secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the latter delivering his speech in French and English. It was a pleasure to meet and hear men whose names have been connected with the labor movement in Canada for years, namely, P. Draper, president of the Congress, who has an answer for all of them; R. Tallon, the energetic secretary-treasurer; Carl Berg, the international vice president of the I. B. L. & H. C., and others too numerous to mention.

There were 205 resolutions brought before the convention, which meant a very busy week, and as to be expected, some very hot arguments arose on various questions. But when the smoke of battle cleared it looked as if everybody was having a good time out of it. If it were only possible to impart a little of the enthusiasm shown at this convention to non-organized workers, what a different world this would be! But there is always an "if."

THOMAS J. STOKER,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

It has been some time since we have had anything in the Journal, however, we read it carefully every month. It is a publication that reflects credit on its contributors, to those who edit it and to our great organization. Every member should read it each month, for a wealth of information is contained between its covers.

A job has just been completed here for the Friedman Jewelry Co., a local concern with branches in a number of cities throughout Georgia and South Carolina. The job was done entirely with union labor, this being specified in the contract. This is the second job in Savannah during the past six or seven years when such labor specifications were inserted in a contract, the other being Morrison's Cafeteria. Mr. Friedman has always been considerate of labor. He started business a number of years ago on a small scale and has gradually expanded until he now occupies one of the most handsome stores in the city as well as operating branch stores. He has thus disproved the philosophy of most business concerns here, that is that it is necessary to pay a niggardly wage for work performed in order to make a profit. The electrical work on this job, as well as the Morrison Cafeteria job, was done by the Electrical Contracting Co., owned by two members of long standing in the Brotherhood, W. B. Richardson and Walter Hill.

In contrast to this job, today (October 1) the Union Bag and Paper Co. is having the official opening of their four-million dollar plant. The history of the construction of this plant is a long, weary tale of the exploitation of labor. With the exception of the bricklayers, the building trades crafts worked from 54 to 70 hours straight time at wages ranging from 20 cents an hour for common labor and 40 cents to 80 cents for mechanics. Toward the last of the job, electricians managed to get 90 cents and time and a fourth for overtime. Merritt, Chapman and Scott, of New York, were the contractors. However, it is our belief that local interests had more to do with establishing the hours worked and wages paid than did the contractor. This coupled with an in-

effectual and only partly organized Building Trades Council made it possible to have erected a great monument to the labor haters and dividend clippers. In about a month another unit of this plant will be started which will double its capacity. We sincerely hope better conditions can be established. We ask all of our membership to communicate with E. A. Lee, 201 East Henry St., before accepting a job with either The Union Bag and Paper Co., or Merritt Chapman and Scott. No doubt they will do as they did on the previous job, advertise for mechanics in out-of-town news papers.

Our officers installed in July are doing nicely and the local seems to be functioning smoothly. They are S. L. Sullivan, president; S. L. Whitehurst, vice president; E. A. Lee, financial secretary; W. L. Ferrell, recording secretary; D. B. McCrackan, treasurer; executive board, S. L. Sullivan, E. A. Lee and T. S. Hardy.

A. W. THOT.

L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

The civil war between the Yanks and the Giants over, we now start preparing for winter, and by the way, New Yorkers, how did you like that guy Ripple, uh? All Montreal baseball fans were rooting for Jimmy.

The labor movement here has got back to its regular routine after the convention, and everything seems unusually quiet. I want to congratulate the press for the space they gave to the speeches of the delegates, for it certainly gave the general public some idea of the solidarity of the labor movement, and convinced them that we are not such desperate people after all, but just folks who



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want to work in harmony with all who want to work with us. Our object is to see the majority living decently and enjoying the fruits of labor.

It is a pleasure to see the better attendance at our meetings. Let's hope it keeps up; we must see to it that it does, for if ever we needed everyone's support it is now. I'm not going to tell you why here. Come to the meetings and see; remember, the executives are doing their part, let us do our bit.

Many changes have taken place politically in this province and it is necessary we stand together to maintain our status with the new government, as we did with the last. We have to fight against a certain clique who are trying to divide all union members into religious groups, because they know if we are divided it is easier to rule us. I've yet to hear an opposing group say, if you join us we will get you higher wages and shorter hours. Let me ask a question. If you were forced to join a union in the Province of Quebec, that was really going to fight for higher wages, etc., which would you join? The answer is the I. B. E. W. They are the only ones that there is any evidence of that have done anything for the electrical workers, consequently, it is the only one that any true electrician should recognize. Attend your meetings, many bright and interesting arguments lately. You'll enjoy them. Good times are coming, everyone should be prepared, we want to be ready to demand higher wages at once, not a few cents at a time. Ask yourself this question: Why is it that an electrician in New York is worth \$2 per hour, a matter of a hundred miles or so from us, and Montreal men are worth 65 cents (I'm ashamed to write this)? Are we so much inferior? Then why is it? Because they are better organized; it's no secret. If they can get \$1 per hour in Toronto, we can here and what's more we are going to. We are just as good electricians here as anywhere else, but we've got to have that get together spirit, so let's hear from you boys. OK, we'll let it go at that!

I see Harry Russell of 561 is in there fighting to regain the 10 per cent reduction that was cut from the railwaymen's wages a few years back; more power to you, Harry. If you need any help send for the underframe gang, Lunn, McFarlane, Ratcliffe & Co., they are all fit and well and raring to go. My wife says that's enough for this month. Oh, I must tell you this. I see by the papers that "Cosmic Rays Blamed for Dionne Quints," but I don't think that can be true as there have been no Rays living in the district since 1924. Bon Soir!

GEORGE HILL.

L. U. NO. 625, HALIFAX, N. S.

Editor:

Once again Local No. 625 is back. This time with a summary of eastern events.

We are just completing the two government buildings here, each worth three-quarters of a million dollars, and both done by members of Local No. 625 closed shop.

The Provincial job is being done by Comstock, Montreal contractors, Brother Devault of Local No. 568, Montreal, being foreman on this job. Brother Devault is at present a member of Local No. 625. This building is a seven-story building and a credit to Halifax.

The Federal job is being done by Arthur & Conn, Ltd., a local firm, and Brother Stan Dillman of Local No. 625, at one time a member of Local No. 58, Detroit, as foreman.

This building has seven main-floor stories, and a seven-story tower, these being small floors. This job is to have the first flood lighting in Halifax.

This probably sounds like small-town stuff

to some of you fellows, but it is a step forward for us.

Local No. 625 is asking that our president, Brother G. M. Conrad, be given the post of inspector of the new Industrial Control Act. He also has the support of the Halifax District Trades and Labor Council. This is a provincial government job to enforce union wages for certain classes of work and we want a man who will see that we have the regulations enforced and Brother Conrad is our best bet.

The helpers here working at the trade are compelled to belong to a branch of the union. We collect \$1 a month from each to be applied on their initiation fee when they become certified; we have a schedule of rates for these helpers that has not been complied with, but recently we have adjusted this matter and our helpers now all receive their rates.

We expect to have some airport work this winter done by the Department of Defense. The work will be welcome, but it is unfortunate labor must be expended for war preparations when we need schools, a new hospital and other buildings so badly.

Wishing all the Brothers a merry Christmas and happy New Year, and hoping 1937 will prove a favorable year for the advance of social security for labor.

C. VANBUSKIRK.
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 761, GREENFIELD, MASS. Editor:

I want to thank you for printing my two letters in the October issue of our magazine, as it will now give me an opportunity to have my correspondence up to date for the next issue.

Well, Local No. 761 at Greenfield, Mass., is still going ahead. At our last regular meeting, another group was obligated and taken into our local.

Our members sure are taking quite an interest in the affairs of our local by the showing of the large attendance at every meeting. It gives the officers of our local a great deal of encouragement in their duties, by the excellent showing of our members.

When members of our local who live in other states from 20 to 65 miles away have the interest of our organization at heart, come all that distance over the road by auto in fair or foul weather to attend our meeting, a great deal of credit must be given to those loyal boys. More power to Johnny Ryan and the boys from Bennington, Vt., and same goes for the gang from Brattleboro, Vt.

Well, Mr. Editor, I must say we are progressing wonderfully in this neck of the woods. We have organized most of the employees of the New England Power Association in the western division, and the hour is not far away when that group, which takes in many towns along the Connecticut River, will be members of our local 100 per cent strong. Welcome, new members from the New England Power Company! In future correspondence to our magazine we will have to give you loyal members a regular write-up.

A little space to members here in the town of Greenfield; Brother Ripley has the line gang guessing, who the hell he is going to vote for, although he has as many as 15 different party buttons on his sky piece. I certainly hope that hay-shaker from Montague Town (Brother Wright), will be able to attend one of our meeting nights. Never mind, gang, we will have Wally Wright with us New Year's eve. Brother "Flit" Le Maire lost the bus again. What's the matter with the thumb, Flit? Did you boys hear that one about one of our short members from Conroy who attended the picnic party and the results? Bing, lights out!

I guess Brother Brantner must have hit the ponies right on the nose—he offered me a cigarette today. Did you hear that one about Brother "Singing" Harris? Brother Harris was looking for his buddy on the line and asked a farmer if he had seen a lineman nearby—the farmer said he had seen a feller with those up and down things on his feet and that the feller holler'd "tie" and was gone. I'll bet Brother Ted ("Smiles") Englehardt is well pleased with the question settled on "bad pill for bad pill." We are with you Teddy, 100 per cent.

Well, boys, it's all in fun. Youse boids seek the spotlight and you are going to get it.

As time is limited to get this article in the November issue, I must tie up for the night and knock off; so in closing, best wishes from Local No. 761 to the Brotherhood.

CHARLES (WEST) AKER,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. Editor:

An affair unique in the history of Locals No. 817 and No. 859 was held on October 30, 1936. I say unique because we combined our efforts and memberships in a single gathering for social purposes. It was planned for this date by the officers of both locals to promote good fellowship among our members because of the approaching social season. Also to remind them of their duty to get out on election day and cast their votes. To take advantage of the most powerful of a laboring man's weapons.

The efforts of the combined committees were rewarded, I am sure, by the splendid response of their Brothers and friends. Entertainment was supplied by some of our talented members. Our orchestra consisted of a piano, banjo, harmonica and a one-string home-made violin, played sometimes together and sometimes alone. We had individuals oblige by singing our favorite songs and later groups of individuals (in quartets) all over the hall—for the committee supplied an unlimited amount of beer, sandwiches, etc.

Permit me to explain that No. 859 is a newly chartered local of the men working on the New Haven Railroad. If confidence, co-operation and enthusiasm mean progress, L. U. No. 859 will be at the top for a long time. We of Local No. 817 want to express our appreciation here to the officers and members of No. 859 for their efforts in making our first joint social such a tremendous success.

Many new friendships were made and old friendships deepened in a wonderful atmosphere that only brotherly love, consideration, comradeship and pleasant music can create.

JAMES A. MORRISON.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO Editor:

The day is near when the people of these United States will go to the voting place and show whether they appreciate what the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt has done to pull their country from the mire of depression where they were guided by the party which now is trying to hoodwink the people with their blah. Their flowery emblem brings back memories of the old farm with the little edifice made famous by Chick Sales' "Specialist," partially hidden with sunflowers. What doth their sunflower hide now?

The grass-grown streets of the cities and towns resound with the marching feet of men going back to work. The Nickel Plate Shops at Conneaut are working three shifts, seven days a week; Brother Art Warner is back on the job with a grin from ear to ear.

Kid Kelley leans out of the window of the overhead crane, at peace with the world and the other Brothers say everything is jake. At Brewster, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Shops are working day and night. Our Nickel Plate Brothers at Stoney Island, Frankfort, Bellevue, Lima, Fort Wayne and Cleveland report everybody working. On the Baltimore & Ohio, men furloughed for five years are back on the job and they know how to vote. On the New York Central our furloughed list is empty and with the opening of the reclamation plant at Ashtabula the furloughed list at that point will grow a lot smaller.

On November 1 our charter will be re-opened and our organization campaign which has been so successful during the past year will be resumed with new vigor. Brother Bill Magreevy at Ashtabula has been meeting the no-bills with an application and signing them up and Brothers at all points are going after them.

Brother Eddie Lain took unto himself a wife a short time ago and Brother Clyde Keehn did likewise. Brother Louis Nikoet is displaying all the symptoms of following their lead and of course is receiving much valuable advice from those who have gone before.

As we will know the results of the election before this article goes to press will hope that the efforts of the railroad workers have borne fruit and that we can go forward under the same program and make the next four years much better than the past.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 1118, QUEBEC CITY, QUE. Editor:

Please excuse me, boys, for not being in the JOURNAL last month, and for making this month's writing short, for some of you boys know what happened to me last month. Yes, I got me a wife, and some of you know what it means when you are newly wed like that. There are always a lot of things to be done around the house and also a lot of places to go to, must visit all the in-laws, hers and mine.

There has been nothing new or very exciting around this part of the world (at least not as far as work is concerned) this month, work is about the same and our new national government has not started very much yet. Are they going to this year, I wonder?

Things that we would like to know:

How did the switch-board operator like the explosion from the neighborhood the other night?

Who was the man that started to flirt with a nice girl on the street and when he saw who she was, found out it was his sister-in-law—was his face red?

This is the land of the maples.

ERNIE.

High Cost of Inadequacy

Most serious examples of inadequacy were found to be in the following occupancies:

Multi-occupancy, "loft" type buildings used for light manufacturing purposes. This type of building is usually built without any definite knowledge as to probable power loads. Lighting circuits are frequently used to operate small motors or heating devices, resulting in excessive overloads, losses in lamp voltage, and frequent outages. These buildings are generally several stories high, running into the skyscraper class

in New York. Tenants that occupy upper floors are soon at the mercy of other tenants whose motor loads exceed the capacity for a certain floor.

Commercial buildings, comprising stores, restaurants, beauty parlors, etc. Such buildings are often of the speculative type and the wiring is provided on a minimum basis, pending a lease. Any tenant who needs more capacity than is provided must have new feeders or submains installed. The existing sub-

mains must be abandoned because provisions are rarely made that will permit pulling in larger conductors from the main distribution center.

Apartment buildings. Hardly any buildings of this type have enough permanent outlets, although the feeders are usually ample. The well-known cord wiring evil exists everywhere.

Hotels, restaurants, and public gathering places. Trends in high-wattage loads for stage effects, plus air condi-

tioning and kitchen modernization have placed heavy overloads on existing wiring systems.

Office building. Indirect lighting with higher levels of intensity have caused 50 to 100 per cent increases in branch circuit and feeder loads. Only the lack of full occupancy in many older buildings has permitted existing risers to carry these increases.

Factory buildings. Industries of all types and sizes have failed with few

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

160 meter
phone, 1963

K C
N 6 I A H
W 1 A G I
W 1 D G W
W 1 F J A
W 1 I N P
W 1 I Y T
W 2 A M B
W 2 B F L
W 2 B Q B
W 2 C A D
W 2 D X K
W 2 G A M
W 2 G I Y
W 2 H F J
W 2 H Z X
W 2 I P R
W 2 S M
W 3 J B
W 4 R O E
W 4 B S Q
W 4 C H B
W 4 C Y L
W 4 D H P
W 4 D L W
W 4 J Y
W 4 L O
W 4 S E
W 5 A B Q
W 5 A S D
W 5 B H O
W 5 C A P
W 5 E A R
W 5 E I
W 5 E X Y
W 5 E Y G
W 5 F G C
W 5 F G Q
W 5 J C
W 6 A O R
W 6 A S Z
W 6 C R M
W 6 D D P
W 6 E V
W 6 F W M
W 6 G F I
W 6 H L K
W 6 H L X
W 6 H O B
W 6 I A H
W 6 I B X
W 6 L R S

H. E. Owen
S. E. Hyde
W. C. Nielson
Melvin I. Hill
Frank W. Lavery
Eugene G. Warner
Henry Molleur
Fred W. Huff
Anthony J. Samalionis
William E. Kind
Paul A. Ward
Irving Megeff
R. L. Petrask, Jr.
John C. Muller
R. L. Petrask, Jr.
Joseph Trupiano
S. Kokinchak
James E. Johnston
William N. Wilson
C. T. Lee
S. L. Hicks
R. W. Pratt
C. W. Dowd, Sr.
Albert R. Keyser
Harry Hill
I. J. Jones
L. C. Kron
C. M. Gray
Gerald Morgan
Frank A. Finger
D. H. Calk
William L. Canze
Carl G. Schrader
F. H. Ward
H. R. Fees
L. M. Reed
Milton T. Lyman
H. M. Rhodus
J. B. Rives
Francis M. Sarver
Earle Lyman
William H. Johnson
John H. Barnes
Lester P. Hammond
Victor B. Appel
Roy Meadows
Charles A. Noyes
Frank A. Maher
Rudy Rear
S. E. Hyde
Barney E. Land
Ralph F. Koch

Angola, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Newport, R. I.
W. Springfield, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
East Hartford, Conn.
Dracut, Mass.
Woodbridge, N. J.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Bronx, N. Y. C.
Newark, N. J.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Birmingham, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.
Memphis, Tenn.
Wetumpka, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.
Savannah, Ga.
Birmingham, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.
San Antonio, Texas
Farmington, Ark.
Houston, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Houston, Texas
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Shreveport, La.
San Antonio, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
Los Angeles, Calif.
Long Beach, Calif.
Lynwood, Calif.
Pacific Beach, Calif.
Hollywood, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Beverly Hills, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Las Vegas, Nev.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Hollywood, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.

160 meter
phone, 1963

W 6 M G N
W 6 N A V
W 7 A K O
W 7 B H W
W 7 C P Y
W 7 C T
W 7 D X Q
W 7 D X Z
W 7 E Q M
W 7 F G S
W 7 F L
W 7 F M G
W 7 F W B
W 7 G G
W 7 I I
W 7 S Q
W 8 A C B
W 8 A N B
W 8 A V L
W 8 D H Q
W 8 D I
W 8 D M E
W 8 E D R
W 8 G H X
W 8 K C L
W 8 L Q T
W 8 M C J
W 9 B R Y
W 9 C C K
W 9 D B Y
W 9 D M Z
W 9 E N V
W 9 E R U
W 9 E Z O
W 9 G V Y
W 9 H N R
W 9 J P J
W 9 M E L
W 9 N Y D
W 9 P N H
W 9 R B M
W 9 R C N
W 9 R R X
W 9 R Y F
W 9 S
W 9 S M F
W 9 S O O
W 9 U R V
W 9 V B F
W 9 V L M
W 9 V X M
W 9 Y M F

Thomas M. Catish
Kenneth Price
Kenneth Strachn
H. A. Aggerbeck
R. Rex Roberts
Les Crouter
Al Eckes
Frank C. Pratt
Albert W. Beck
C. A. Gray
Geoffrey A. Woodhouse
F. E. Parker
J. Howard Smith
Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.
Sumner W. Ostrom
James E. Willis
Raymond Jelinek
Carl P. Goetz
E. W. Watton
Harold C. Whitford
E. E. Hertz
Charles J. Heiser
W. O. Beck
H. E. Owen
Charles J. Heiser
J. H. Melvin
Albert S. Arkle
Maurice N. Nelson
John J. Noonan
Kenneth G. Alley
Clarence Kraus
G. G. Fordyce
Eugene A. Hubbell
Vernon E. Lloyd
E. O. Schuman
Geo. E. Herschbach
F. N. Stephenson
Harold S. (Mel) Hart
Elmer Zitzman
Frank Riggs
Ernest O. Bertrand
Darrel C. Priest
Bob J. Adair
S. V. Jennings
Frank Smith
Albert H. Waters
Harry V. Eyring
S. F. Johnson
John Morrall
Harold Fleshman
J. F. Sheneman
A. G. Roberts

Fresno, Calif.
San Diego, Calif.
Billings, Mont.
Tolt, Wash.
Roundup, Mont.
Butte, Mont.
Miles City, Mont.
Tacoma, Wash.
Big Sandy, Mont.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Wolf Creek, Mont.
Rockport, Wash.
Wenatchee, Wash.
Milwaukie, Ore.
Milwaukie, Ore.
Dieringer, Wash.
Detroit, Mich.
Hamilton, Ohio
Rochester, N. Y.
Hornell, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio
Auburn, N. Y.
Toledo, Ohio
Angola, N. Y.
Auburn, N. Y.
Rochester, N. Y.
Weston, W. Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.
Marion, Ill.
Kansas City, Kans.
Waterloo, Iowa
Rockford, Ill.
Rockford, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.
Granite City, Ill.
Waterloo, Iowa
Chicago, Ill.
Roxana, Ill.
Rockford, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Jeffersonville, Ind.
Midlothian, Ill.
New Albany, Ind.
Waterloo, Iowa
Alton, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.
St. Joseph, Mo.
Somerset, Ky.
Chicago, Ill.

Canada

V E 3 A H Z Thomas Yates
V E 3 G K Sid Burnett
V E 4 A B M E. K. Watson
V E 4 E O W. R. Savage
Beaverdams, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Lethbridge, Alta.
Lethbridge, Alta.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

exceptions to make provisions for future capacity. When new machinery, larger motors, heating devices, and modern lighting loads are added, expensive changes in feeders must be made. Those departments that operate with overloaded wiring suffer in efficiency from loss of normal voltage. Outages, interruptions, and burn-outs of feeders and overloading distribution equipment add to the penalty for lacking an originally adequate system.

Speculative Store Building Groups or "Taxpayers"

These are usually wired for a low initial demand. Tenants in need of extra circuits or outlets, as for drug-gists, restaurants, beauty parlors, etc., must abandon the original submains and replace them with larger capacities. Branch circuits must be rearranged and panels enlarged, all at costs that run two and three times what would be incurred if the original plan had been made flexible to such changes. Often these changes are made in buildings that are occupied for the first time.

—Electrical Contracting.

THE CAMPAIGN ENDS, BUT VICEROY IS STILL RULER

Greatest cigarette discovery since "tailor-made" cigarettes came into use, Viceroy has come into the field to sweep across the country under the union label, the product of the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company, makers of Kools, Raleighs and Wings, all carrying three union labels.

Viceroy has a filter tip, so that the smoke is filtered and all tobacco is kept from the tongue. This tip is the new cigarette discovery.

Every smoker who tries Viceroy is driven to take the tip apart to see how the curley cues got into it. And so it comes out—one long, long strip of crinkled paper, all patented and specially made to actually filter.

The political campaign has ended, but Viceroy rides high as a new ruler in the cigarette realm, bearing, of course, the customary three union labels of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, the International Typographical Union and the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Viceroy has been introduced in a national campaign, winning favor quickly, taking their place beside the other Brown & Williamson brands and the packaged pipe and cigarette tobaccos made by the same firm in its big Louisville plant.

Union members know that the philosophy of unionism is carried in every package that is offered under the union label.

Eliminating Tuberculosis From Industry

By PHILIP P. JACOBS, Ph.D.

Few figures reflect more accurately the influence of occupation, income and social position in American community life than those that deal with tuberculosis. Professional men, such as lawyers, physicians, technical engineers, have about 28 deaths a year from tuberculosis for each 100,000 males in the group, while unskilled workers such as servants, teamsters and laborers of various types have 183 deaths in each 100,000

employed. In other words, the mortality in the lowest economic group is six and one-half times that in the highest economic group. And from the doctors, the lawyers and engineers the rate of death rises steadily as wages, income and assurance of a job decrease, clerks showing a rate of 62, skilled workers, 74 and semi-skilled men, 98.

And yet tuberculosis is not generally considered as an industrial disease. With the exception of hard dust, there are few processes in industry that have a specific influence on the course of this disease. Nevertheless studies made from large groups of workers indicate that between three and four out of every 100 show evidence of tuberculosis.

In a large insurance company analysis of the medical records of 14,054 employees showed that 3.51 of the men and 3.36 of the women out of each 100 had evidence of tuberculosis. And this is an industry where work is almost entirely of a clerical nature and where an exceptionally rigid examination for tuberculosis and other disease is given prior to admission to the company. In fact, out of 17,947 applicants for work with this company 1.03 per cent were excluded because of tuberculosis.

Repeated examination by this corporation of its employees yearly or oftener including a routine X-ray of the chest reveals that the percentage of new cases of tuberculosis developing is steadily declining. In 1927 it was 0.97 per cent and in 1932 it was down to 0.43 per cent. Special treatment, care and supervision of those who show evidence of the disease are gradually eliminating tuberculosis from the ranks of the company and is thereby saving the industry a large sum of money. In a little more than 20 years the rate of mortality from tuberculosis in this company has declined from 17.5 to less than two per each 10,000 employees.

In another large industrial organization with a high percentage of men employed 5.2 out of every 10,000 workers died from tuberculosis in 1920 and in 1935 the rate was only 1.4. Careful and repeated examinations, constant medical supervision and sanatorium care are largely responsible for this steady decline in deaths from tuberculosis.

A company having ramifications in almost every part of New York and vicinity with 45,000 employees reports that for the first time in over 18 years of medical work with their force no new tuberculosis cases were discovered in two consecutive months of 1936.

A company with nearly 60,000 employees in normal times and with branches in every part of the country has by consistent effort with its workers brought the tuberculosis rate among its force down to 25 per cent less than that for the communities in which most of them live.

In loss of production, in labor turnover, in relief, benefits and compensation payments, as well as in other ways, industry is losing millions of dollars a year because of tuberculosis in its ranks. In Rochester, N. Y., a careful study of

100 cases of tuberculosis showed that these workers cost a large plant in that city and the community over \$400,000 or an average of \$4,000 each. It is possible by the application of modern medical and social methods greatly to reduce tuberculosis in industry and to reduce the ravages of disease in selected groups of employees considerably below the incidence found in a normal community. To do this requires among other things the employment of the following measures directly applied to large groups of workers:

(1) Facilities, doctors, nurses and technicians to examine and discover tuberculosis in its earliest manifestations. Industry can save itself and the community large sums by this procedure.

(2) Care and treatment facilities, adequate to rehabilitate disabled workers and put them back on their old jobs or at jobs adapted to their reduced physical capacity.

(3) Support of all legitimate community measures, private and public, that seek to control tuberculosis in the community at large and to improve the public health.

(4) Health education of workers and their families to utilize and benefit from the industrial and community facilities available.

What industry is attempting to do within comparatively restricted circles tuberculosis associations have attempted to do throughout the country in their respective communities. Christmas Seals sold from Thanksgiving through Christmas, support their organized work.

Subway Rhythm

By ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3

I

There are multitudes of songs
In the vast Times Square throngs,
As they scurry through arrows, green
and red;
There's rhythm in speeding feet,
Stampeding for a seat,
Be it, though, contrary to the measured tread.

II

The cars' interior display:
Harnesses elbows that sway
To the ear-splitting rhythm of the
crashing wheels;
And when a dame, fair and slight,
Swings gracefully to one's right,
'Tis a rhythm that truthfully appeals!

III

And the "subway sun" sheds light
'Pon scores of "ads" in sight:
Of palatial repasts to suit a king,
Remedies for all ills,
In lotions, powders 'n' pills.
And luxuries within reach of a swing!
There's a subway rhythm one may truly
commend:
The train's rhythmic stop at the journey's end!

IN MEMORIAM

C. J. McCann, L. U. No. 77

Reinstated October 1, 1935

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, mourn the passing of our Brother C. J. McCann; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

F. L. TUCKER,
F. W. MILES,
O. M. ANDERSON,
Committee.

Henry Knight, L. U. No. 18

Initiated December 23, 1933

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 18, record the passing of our Brother, Henry Knight; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be filed with our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days.

L. P. MORGAN,
W. R. SAUNDERS,
J. E. HORNE,
GEORGE A. EVANS,
Committee.

Martin Mathisen, L. U. No. 77

Reinstated May 7, 1935

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret, that we, the members of Local 77, I. B. E. W. record the passing of our Brother, Martin Mathisen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Workers' Journal, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for 30 days in his memory.

F. L. TUCKER,
F. W. MILES,
O. M. ANDERSON,
Committee.

Frank Kurtz, L. U. No. 697

Initiated March 18, 1918, L. U. No. 280

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, members of Local Union No. 697, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Frank Kurtz, whose untimely death occurred on September 18, 1936. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

ERNEST STEARNES,
J. P. CARROUTHERS,
P. G. BRUBACH,
Committee.

Claud H. Norman, L. U. No. 151

Initiated May 10, 1929

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 151, mourn the sudden death of Brother Claud H. Norman from a shock of electricity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to his family and a copy sent to the Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

C. D. MULL,
GERALD PICKLE,
GRANT REED,
Committee.

Elmer Jesse, L. U. No. 46

Initiated December 15, 1916

It is with deep regret the members of Local No. 46, I. B. E. W., announce the passing of one of its oldest members, Elmer J. Jesse; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

WILLIAM GAUNT,
E. C. ALLEN,
Committee.

Herbert C. Wayman, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated June 1, 1936.

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Herbert C. Wayman; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood, and in the interest of Local Union No. B-9; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN KAME,
WILLIAM PARKER,
DAN MANNING,
Committee.

William Sheffler, L. U. No. B-1100

Initiated June 10, 1936

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we fellow Brothers of Local Union B-1100 of the I. B. E. W. have to record the death of Brother William Sheffler, who passed away September 14, 1936.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to this dear Brother's memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his family and loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

W. R. STOPHEL,
Recording Secretary.

Fred Miller, L. U. No. 68

Initiated May 13, 1920

Reinitiated February 14, 1935

As we press toward our ultimate goal, we can but note the passing, from time to time, of friends and associates who have finished the course before us.

It is always fitting that a moment's pause be had, that a grateful remembrance be acknowledged for the privilege of having known the one who has gone before.

Such a tribute is recorded by Local Union

No. 68 with the passing of Brother Fred Miller, a true friend and loyal member. To his loved ones we express our deep sympathy. In realization of our loss this tribute is spread upon our minutes and published in our Journal, and our charter shall be draped in his memory.

W. J. WOOD,
T. E. WELLS,
P. J. FORSYTHE,
Committee.

Harry Behlendorf, L. U. No. B-663

Initiated April 27, 1935

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-663, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Harry Behlendorf, whose death occurred August 28, 1936.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and be entered into the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in his memory.

Officers and members of Local Union B-663,
MALCOLM CHINNOCK,
Recording Secretary.

Albert P. Miller, L. U. No. 64

Initiated June 2, 1926

It is with sorrow and deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 64, I. B. E. W., record the death of Albert P. Miller, who died after an accident while at work.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his widow and children our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the meeting, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his widow; be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

JOHN YAHN,
ALBERT M. WOLZ,
FRANK BRUNTON,
Committee.

J. W. Weeks, L. U. No. 352

Initiated April 18, 1934

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother John W. Weeks, a true and faithful Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 352 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

B. M. BENNETT,
W. S. WELLS,
C. E. MORTON,
Committee.

J. E. Cheek, L. U. No. 36

Initiated February 28, 1920

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to call to His eternal reward our beloved Brother, J. E. Cheek; and Whereas in the death of Brother Cheek, Local Union No. 36, and the International Office suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 36, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 36 be draped for a period of 30 days in loving memory and respect. Brother Cheek passed on from the land of the dying on May 7, 1936, to the land of the living, where there is no more death.—St. John, 5:24.

P. H. GREENHOUSE,
Secretary.

Anthony Orcholl, L. U. No. 494

Initiated October 7, 1933

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Anthony Orcholl, who has passed on to his greater reward; and Whereas Local Union No. 494, I. B. E. W.,

has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes, and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ARTHUR SCHROEDER,
EMIL YOUNG,
THEODORE LACHAPPELLE,
EDGAR FRANSWAY,

Committee.

Claude Murphy, L. U. No. 121

Initiated June 14, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our ranks our esteemed and worthy Brother, Claude Murphy, who passed on to his greater reward on October 3, 1936, after a lingering illness.

Whereas Local Union No. 121, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved wife, and family, our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be recorded in the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. A. LUDWIG,
Vice President.

Robert Lee Tschirn, L. U. No. 130

Initiated November 1, 1925

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Robert Lee Tschirn, a true and faithful Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 130 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

C. R. TSCHIRN,
H. L. LLOYD,
J. O. CHIVERS,

Committee.

Thomas Behan, L. U. No. 79

Initiated June 18, 1918

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Behan; and

Whereas in the death of Thomas Behan Local Union No. 79 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 79 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Behan and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services in the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 79 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 79 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

G. L. CHAFFEE,
Recording Secretary.

Sidney Fogarty, L. U. No. 747

Initiated August 8, 1935

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from us our esteemed Brother, Sidney Fogarty; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a charter member of Local Union No. 747, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. 747; then be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 747 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and children our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother: a copy to be sent to our official Journal for publication,

and a copy be spread on our minutes, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

CHARLES J. REGAN,
General Chairman.
ROY A. NORRIS,
R. B. LOCKERY,
GEORGE A. BAGGOTT,
T. WALTER SHANNON,
Committee.

S. S. Searcy, L. U. No. 329

Initiated April 26, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 329, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, S. S. Searcy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication.

F. A. FORT,
C. C. LOFTIN,
C. P. TIDWELL,
Committee.

W. Sloane, I. O.

Initiated April 2, 1926, in L. U. No. 561

Whereas Local No. 561 has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother W. Sloane, whose departure is mourned by members of the local; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and express our sympathy to his family and drape our charter for 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his family.

H. RUSSELL,
M. McSHANE,
A. A. LEGER,
Committee.

Jack Arrison, L. U. No. 124

Initiated February 26, 1907

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local No. 124, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Jack Arrison, who was so suddenly taken from our midst; and

Whereas Brother Arrison was one of our oldest, most faithful, true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

FRED H. GOLDSMITH,
J. C. JOYCE,
R. M. HAERER,
Committee.

Thomas J. Behan, L. U. No. 79

Initiated June 18, 1918

Local Union No. 79, I. B. E. W., in its entirety, deeply and sincerely regrets and mourns the passing, on October 13, 1936, of our fellow member and constant Brother, Thomas J. Behan, whose soul Almighty God has called from its humble earthly sphere to abide with the Great Spirit above and everlasting. It is with more than customary feeling of fraternity that we extend our sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family, for we also have lost a true and honorable friend and we grieve with them.

Resolved, That in tribute and high regard to the memory of Brother Behan, our charter be draped for a suitable period.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official Journal for publication, a copy to the bereaved family, and a duplicate be spread on the minutes of our local union.

To you, his wife, to you the son, and to you, his heart broken daughters, may you find some consolation in the few words of comfort from the pen of Frederick G. Budlong:

"Christ came to save the world" is as accurately translated from the Greek 'came to heal or make whole.' The fulfillment of His mission in the world includes the healing of your broken heart, and the making whole again of the hopes and relationships which seemed to be shattered when death snatched away your best beloved.

If you turn away from Him in bitterness, you cannot be made whole. If you bring your broken life to Him and seek courage and strength, you will receive the power which, if you will use it will carry you on victoriously."

EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Committee.

Claude Murphy, L. U. No. 121

Initiated June 14, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our ranks our esteemed and worthy Brother, Claude Murphy, who passed on to his greater reward on October 3, 1936, after a lingering illness.

Whereas as Local Union No. 121, of I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved wife, and family our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be recorded in the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM S. ALBRECHT,
Recording Secretary.

James E. McDermott, L. U. No. 79

Initiated January 3, 1919

On the twenty-third day of October, 1936, the officers of L. U. No. 79, I. B. E. W., were duly notified of the death of our true, loyal and determined Brother, James E. McDermott, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., in the fading days of his three score of years, after six years of suffering, due to an accident suffered in the performance of his occupational duties. They immediately assembled in special session to formulate these resolutions:

Whereas it is with a feeling of personal and fraternal sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 79, must record the passing on of Brother McDermott. While, owing to incapacitation, Brother McDermott could not take part or participate in the activities of the local, he always held sympathetic interest in the welfare of the organization and his demise means the loss of a real friend to the local union. Those of us who worked with him have lost a personal friend of long standing.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy in the loss of a good husband and father.

Whereas we feel that the deceased, Brother McDermott, would approve, and the widowed wife and children would appreciate, we deem it fitting to submit the appropriate verse by Edgar Guest, entitled "Courage."

"I shall not weep," she said,
"He bade me to be brave,
To smile on them and be
Unmindful of his grave."

"'Tis better they should know
Your love and tender care
Than roses red should grow
Above me sleeping there."

"To me no more pay heed,
I am from want set free
Your full strength they will need,
Waste none of it on me."

"Come not with tears and sighs
Above my mound to wall,
Rather with smiling eyes
Tell them some happy tale."

"Then if the world shall say
Not proper grief you show,
Smile as our children play—
Your courage I shall know."

In final resolution our charter will be draped for a suitable period in tribute to the memory of our late Brother McDermott, a copy of these resolutions to be sent to our official Journal for publication, a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy spread on the minutes of our local union.

EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Committee.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at \$9.00

GROWTH OF CO-OPS DRIVES TOWARD CLASH

(Continued from page 459)

Another Midland customer in Cambridge, Minn., known as the Isanti County Co-op Association, was organized in 1932. To date it has returned \$26,000 in patronage dividends. It did a business of approximately \$125,000 in 1935. The association opened up a co-operative grocery store last year which sold \$24,500 worth of merchandise during the first five months of its existence.

In a poverty-stricken negro section of Gary, Ind., 20 negro families brought forward \$24 with which they started a co-operative grocery and meat market in 1932. Now the co-op has 400 members and carries on a \$35,000 business on the main thoroughfare of the city.

Even Sell Auto Insurance

The Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, a co-operative organization formed by farmers in Ohio to obtain auto liability insurance cheaply, has been able to cut the cost of such insurance by 40 per cent. The company has 160,000 policy holders living in eight states. Its assets amount to \$4,000,000 and it ranks among the 10 leading automobile insurance companies of the country.

The Country Life Insurance Company, a co-operative association with headquarters in Chicago, has insurance policies totaling \$70,000,000.

One of the most interesting phases of the work of co-operative undertakings is the erection of rural electric power lines. Power companies as a rule will not serve small agricultural communities or isolated farms, because they cannot make a big profit if they have to run a mile of wire to serve only a handful of customers.

By the beginning of last August the Rural Electrification Administration, one of the federal New Deal agencies, had authorized 104 loans for the construction of electric power lines in agricultural communities. The majority of these loans had been granted to power co-operatives, and it is hoped that half of these projects will have reached completion by winter time.

The 104 authorized projects will require federal loans totaling \$14,500,000 out of the \$100,000,000 sum set aside for the rural electrification program. With the aid of power co-ops we should be able to make a better showing in our rural districts than we have in the past. In Missouri 7 per cent of the farm homes enjoy electric light and in Kansas, 8 per cent. Compare this with the corresponding figure for Sweden, if you will, where 75 per cent of the farms are now electrified.

At the recent congress of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A. in Columbus the assembled co-operators learned of the success of the co-operative hospital at Elk City, Okla. Dr. Michael Shadid, director of the institution, reported that it was caring for all of the physical ailments of its 14,000 members. The hospital was established in 1930 at an initial investment of \$50 per family with an annual fee of \$25 per family thereafter. In the six years since its inauguration the hospital has doubled its establishment twice.

Has Big Association

The Co-operative League of the U. S. A. is the largest association representing organized consumers in the country. Out of the total 1,800,000 members of co-operative consumer organizations here, 800,000 were directly represented through delegates at the league's convention. Our 6,000 American consumer co-ops do a business which now approaches \$400,000,000 a year. Organized consumers throughout the world, joining the movement originally set in motion 90 years ago by the 28 Rochdale weavers, conduct an annual business on a scale of \$30,000,000,000. They have found it the most effective means of removing the menace of middleman monopoly.

In addition to avowing its desire to co-operate with organized labor in its Columbus gathering, the Co-operative League passed a resolution to ask the Congress of the United States to extend its rural electrification program to include urban communities as well, so that co-operative organizations within the cities might secure electricity for their members at reasonable rates.

Another resolution called for the creation of a federal agency similar to the Farm Credit Administration to extend cheap credit to large co-operative undertakings in cities, such as co-operative housing projects.

The congress took a firm stand for world peace. It declared, "A more equitable trading relationship between nations is the only sound basis for peace and this new basis for peace is possible only when international trading is no longer controlled by the profit motive."

Edward A. Filene, who has probably done more than any other one individual toward promoting consumer co-operation and credit unions in this country, addressed the assembly. "I believe," he stated, "that consumer co-operation can help greatly in the solution of the problem of distribution. Business muffed its opportunity, because of traditional thinking. Organized business failed to see that the time had come when its only chance for continued prosperity lay in distributing prosperity among the whole American people."

During the past 20 years Mr. Filene has supplied \$1,000,000 through the Twentieth Century Fund for the advancement of co-operative credit unions. Recently he turned over another \$1,000,000 to the Fund for the organization of a series of locally-owned and operated co-operative department stores to bring efficient service to the mass consumer. A central organization, the Consumer Distributing Corporation, which was founded last June by Mr. Filene and his associates, is to act as a public relations and managerial agency for the stores. It will conduct research and engage in centralized buying on their behalf.

CASEY'S CHRONICLES OF THE WORK WORLD

(Continued from page 464)

reached Slim he handed it to Bill, who had just climbed up. "We'll sure need it tonight under our feet the way this rain keeps up," he said as Bill spread it out on the floor of the platform. Dropping his rope again, he shouted, "Six-inch blocks an' comealongs." "Comin' up," was the quick reply. Pulling up the blocks Slim handed one to Bill and they pulled them out to greater distance apart and then caught the two ends of the wires in the comealongs. "Pull away," he shouted to Chief who was waiting in

readiness below. A strong pull by all three on the block rope took most of the slack out of the heavy wire. "All off," was the next order and as they released the rope Slim snubbed it in the lead block. Dropping his small rope down again he called, "Five-inch blocks an' turnbuckle." "Comin' up." Using the second pair of blocks as luffs they quickly pulled the wire up to its original tightness and then adjusted the turnbuckle and a few turns of that took the strain off the blocks and the latter were released and dropped down on the platform. Just then a car inspector came running up. "How long before you can let the cars through?" he asked. "We'll pull out an' they can go through right now if they pull down their trolley poles an' coast under," was the answer.

At the signal on the bell rope Chief pulled out to one side and one after another the street cars started and, as they gathered enough momentum, pulled down their trolleys and coasted through. As soon as the line was clear Chief backed the truck in again and they prepared to finish the job. While Bill, with ripping chisel and hammer, removed the old shoe from the wire, Slim pulled up a splicing shoe. "How long will you be?" called the inspector. "We'll be outa here in 10 minutes." "Good," said the inspector, as he hurried away. Soon they had the two ends of the wire adjusted in the splice shoe and secured by the clamping bolts tightened down upon them and the turnbuckle slacked and removed. Screwing the bell top on to the splice shoe Bill held the trolley wire up on his shoulder while Slim, using the gadget, forced the stiff span wire into the ears of the bell top. "How's she fer line, Chief?" Casting a critical eye along the wire, Chief reported, "Jus' what the doctor ordered." "Okay, Chief! Pull over to the curb an' lower the tower, an' we'll do up the blocks an' let 'em down to yuh with the rest of the stuff." At the bell signal Chief pulled out alongside the curb and let down the top. The blocks were soon done up and stowed away with the other equipment and Slim and Bill ready to take their seats when a tall figure stepped out from the crowd. Looking at Slim and winking at Chief the new arrival said to them, "My, oh my! That mus' be turble dangerous work, don't ye fellers iver git hurted?" "The only thing that hurts us," said Slim, with a mean look, "is to have an old, red-headed hasbeen come aroun' an' throw the guff into us patient sufferers jus' because he don't have to turn out hisself any more. If yuh hadda come aroun' a little sooner we cudda used that red-hed o' yourn for a lantern."

Red-Head for Lantern

"Well," said Casey with a grin, "Anny time ye use me head fer a light on the job bedads, 'tis me as ull go down to the company an' get a rebate on me light bill." Suddenly the three conspirators caught the not unwilling Casey and bundled him up into a seat in the truck. Chief jumped to his seat at the wheel while Slim roughly crowded Casey over

against him and Bill jumped in at the rear. "Great heavens!" said Casey, "Do ye realize the danger yez are runnin' into in interferin' wid me personal liberty? Ye'll maybe get life imprisonment fer this, an' whin the news gets out all the leadin' noospapers ull be carryin' headlines: 'Prominent, leadin' citizen, kidnaped under the very noses av the police an' before astonished bystanders by three, evil-lookin' thugs under the guise av workers av the power company. \$5,000.00 reward for him dead or alive. Easy to identify be the color av his head which looks like a house afire!'" "If we c'n do away with yuh long enough fer Mrs. Casey to collect on yer life insurance policy she'll be so grateful that she'll probably make it worth our while to have yuh disappear fer good," said Chief.

Driving back into the garage they all left the truck and made their way upstairs into the cheerful light and heat of the line room office where Slim took his seat in the swivel chair at the office desk. "Gosh! this is better'n bein' out in the rain," said Bill. "You bet!" said Chief, "Me whole system is saturated with water." "I know'd yuh had water on the brain fer a long time," said Slim. "Now you fellers quit yer yappin' while I phone the boss." Dialing the foreman the others listened to the one-sided conversation. "Yes'ir! Yes, we made good time alright but we had the moral support o' that big, bumble bee, Casey. Naw, he couldn't stay asleep in his little bed knowin' we was in danger. Alright sir, we'll stand by fer any further trouble calls until we hear from yuh. Okay."

Act of Providence

Taking off their wet slickers they hung them up by the heater in the line room. Taking his seat again at the desk Slim, with much chewing of a stub of a lead pencil and much questioning others as to time, location and other details, managed to fill out a trouble report with the exception of "Cause of Trouble." For a moment he stared at the ceiling as if seeking help from above. At last he said, "Darned if I know what caused it to break like it did." "Jus' tell 'em yuh don't know," said Bill. "Yes'n the boss ud say. Ain't that Toban the white-headed, bright-eyed kid, put him at the head o' the class. I ain't agoin' to tell no lies." "Yuh musta started to reform jus' lately then," said the Chief. "I'll tell ye what to say," said Casey, "Jus' tell 'em bedads, that the wire was disintegrated be an act o' Providence." "Who! Where! What's that?" gasped Slim. After puzzling for a moment he solemnly announced. "I got it now." "An' what bright conclusion did yer bright mind come to?" said Chief. "Why, it was just a flaw in the wire." "Didn't yuh jus' say yuh didn't know." "Well, what else could it o' been?" "Why in blazes didn't yuh say that in the first place." "Don't ye know that great minds move slowly," said Casey. "Slim's mind had to go a long ways afore it come to the place where it begun to work an' give him the answer." "Jus' chalk 'er down, flaw in the

wire, an' let 'er go at that, an' I'll take time off to massage the wrinkles outa yer face," said Chief.

"Well!" said Casey, "Ye shure made good time on that job, but why in the devil shudn't ye? Three good men, an' iverything in the way av good tools an' equipment that ye cud wish fer to work with. I mimmer me in thim, good old days we hear so much about at times, that we didn't have anything to work with, that is, leastways, not much. In place av a modern, trolley truck, the same as ye fellers have, we had a one-horse, trolley wagon, an' it took two men to crank up the tower. About the time I was workin' on something particler, an' me driver was trustin' to the old horse to stand still while he was gettin' material ready, a horse fly ud clamp his jaws intil old Dobbin's hide, or a bee ud sting him, an' he ud make about two jumps afore he woke up an' there I ud be left, suspended atween hiven an' airth, hangin' on a span wire in a most undignified position fer a direct descendant o' the Irish Kings, until me driver got the ould devil to back the trolley tower intil place again. In place av a come-along we had two pieces o' iron plate which clamped together wid four half-inch machine bolts. Ye put the ind av the wire atween thim two plates an' tightened up the bolts wid a monkey wrench as hard as ye cud or else the smooth surfaces ud let the wire slip, an' often ye ud strip the threads av the bolts tryin' to get 'em tight enough. The top clamp had a hook turned up in it fer the blocks. We had no turnbuckle to take the place av the blocks whin ye got yer wire pulled up, and whin ye had to solder a sleeve on between the blocks ye had to be careful not to let the hot solder drop on the rope an' burn it afore ye noticed it. We had no gasoline furnace to heat solder on, but used a round, sheet iron fire box that we used to fill nearly full av the driest wood we could an' set it goin' wid oily waste saved up fer the occasion an' whin the fire got goin' good we hung the solder pot on it. Me an' the driver often usta get called out on trolley breaks at night an' I niver did any solderin', afther I got me wire pulled up, I jus' spliced in a piece o' seven-strand guy wire an' leave the permanent repairs fer the reglar trolley men. Me orders was to get thim cars goin' through as quick as h—I ud let me an' bedads I done it. The company has got growed a lot since thim days an' now they give ye iverything ye want to work wid."

Just then the phone rang. Slim picked up the receiver. "All right sir! Okay!" he said. Hanging up the receiver and turning to the gang he said, "The boss says we c'n all go home now. The wind an' rain has stopped an' he don't think there ull be any more trouble tonight." "Come on," said Casey, "Ye'll have the company goin' bust if ye sit aroun' here drawin' double time for doin' nothin'." Going down into the garage they pulled down the big, corrugated iron door and then, going out the back way they locked up as they went. Parting with Chief, Slim and Bill escorted Terry to the

latter's domicile, and in answer to his urgent request to come up and spend an evening with him, they promised to do so in the near future.

Reaching their room they hastily removed their boots and then like desperate men who have no time to spare they gave a few violent, physical jerks, that sent clothes flying in all directions, they dived into their beds like scared rabbits into brush heaps, and were soon safe in the embrace of Morpheus.

CLASH BETWEEN BELL AND PUBLIC INEVITABLE

(Continued from page 455)

ary companies. It is characteristic of the management's policy. The A. T. and T. has a list of 40 officers and directors. Of these 17 have no outside connections and it is significant that these men are all officers and not directors. The other 23 had representations, holding one or more influential positions (such as president and director) in 192 separate companies and three partnerships outside the Bell System. Because in some of these companies more than one A. T. and T. director held an office, or a place on the board, it is said that these 23 men had a total of 231 individual representations in non-Bell companies. The 195 business organizations tied by channels of influence to the Bell included 21 of the nation's biggest banks and trust companies; 22 powerful insurance companies; seven investment trusts, 38 industrial corporations; 11 public utilities; four real estate, mortgage and finance companies; 34 of the leading railroads.

Key positions in these companies are in the hands of the A. T. and T. officers and directors. They hold 42 presidencies, 18 chairmanships of boards of directors, 40 memberships on executive committees, 175 directorships.

The magnitude of the corporations thus linked to the Bell is astounding. Their total assets would wipe out the national debt and leave a few billions over. In December, 1934, total assets of these companies stood at 30 billion dollars; any changes since then must have averaged an increase.

The accompanying chart, as made up by the Federal Communications Commission investigation, shows only a part of the picture. It shows how 19 of the 23 officers and directors of the A. T. and T. brought the Bell's influence into 20 of the 195 business organizations we have mentioned. In each of three of these corporations, the First National Bank of the City of New York, the Guarantee Trust Co. of New York, and the U. S. Steel Corporation, the Bell had four of its men in positions of influence; in the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York the Bell was represented six times from among this small group of 19 officers and directors.

It shows, also, how one director of the A. T. and T. can bring influence into the directing bodies of several corporations.

G. F. Baker, Jr., holds a key position not only in the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, but also in the New York Central Railroad, Pullman, Inc., and the U. S. Steel Corporation. G. P. Gardner links the A. T. and T. with the General Electric, the First National Bank of Boston, the Provident Institution for Savings, and the Amoskeag Company, manufacturer of textiles. Notice that as almost every one of the A. T. and T. directors listed in this chart holds positions in more than one of the corporations shown, almost every one of these 20 corporations has more than one of Ma Bell's boys on its governing body. And as we said, this is only part of the picture. There are 175 other powerful corporations into which the small central group of A. T. and T. officers and directors have in their own names thrown one or more links.

The policy of outside connections through officers and directors obtains throughout the Bell System. Thus, in the affiliated companies covered by the investigation, "of the 537 officers and directors of the 35 Bell companies included therein, 272 had 1,712 representations, holding 2,400 positions, in 1,468 organizations, of which 1,428 were corporations and 40 were partnerships." In these organizations they were top-rankers. "They held 354 presidencies and 63 chairmanships, 1,436 directorships, 149 vice presidencies, 105 memberships on executive committees, 73 trusteeships, and many other important positions." In examining corporate assets of these corporations it was found that 144 companies (in each of which two or more Bell System officers and directors had positions) had, December 31, 1934, total reported assets of over 40 billion dollars. Banks, trust companies and insurance companies accounted for 66 per cent of these assets. Quoting the docket:

"The Bell System has two or more officers or directors in common with banks controlling 11.7 billions, or 20 per cent of the banking assets of the United States which amounted to about 56 billion dollars at June 1, 1934. The Bell System also has two or more common officers in insurance companies in the United States which control nearly 11 billions in assets, or more than 41 per cent of nearly 26.8 billions of insurance company admitted assets in the United States. And, finally, the Bell System has two or more officials in common with companies controlling over 18 per cent of the assets of railroad companies in the United States." When you remember that the A. T. and T. itself has assets of nearly five billion dollars, you begin to have a faint idea of the power this corporation can exert.

Officers and employees of the Bell System also are expected to exert influence in numerous organizations of a non-business or quasi-business nature—such as chambers of commerce, boards of trade, professional societies, social and business men's clubs. Though most of these affiliations can have little to do with improving telephone service, "yet

the membership dues and other contributions are paid by the Bell companies, in their own behalf or for their employees. These payments, which have amounted to nearly \$500,000 a year for the 10-year period from 1925 to 1934, inclusive, are charged mostly to the operating expenses of the companies." In other words, *the telephone subscriber ultimately pays the bill*. There is a heavy leaning to chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other business men's organizations and in the 10-year period the Bell Companies paid nearly four million dollars, in dues and contributions, into the treasuries of these groups.

The reactionary Chamber of Commerce of the United States is particularly favored; the Bell has 108 memberships in it and contributed to it, over a 10-year period, \$180,000.

Colleges and universities also feel the Bell influence. Most of the well-known major institutions have Bell representatives, starting with Harvard University where there are 10 officers and directors of Bell company who hold positions on the governing body, or important committees.

The conclusion is expressed that this interconnection and permeation by Bell executives into corporations, business groups and even educational institutions is a definite policy of spreading the influence of the Bell.

Stock Ownership of the Bell—Who Are the Housewives?

The stock ownership of this four billion dollar corporation has in former years received wide publicity in the company's advertising and in the public speeches of company executives, and the impression has been given that a large percentage of the stockholders were employees, small wage earners, and housewives. Walter S. Gifford, president of the A. T. and T., has even gone so far as to use the phrase, "a public utility, publicly owned." Stressing the large number of shareholders, "no one of whom, or no group of whom owns as much as 1 per cent of the stock," he seems to have been trifling with the truth when it is found that during the years when he was making these addresses about 50 per cent of the shares of the company were owned by about 5 per cent of the total number of stockholders.

It is also apparent that when a corporation has sold more than 18 million shares of its common stock (18,662,275 at September 16, 1935), distributed among some 657,465 individuals, the stockholder who owns from one to 25 shares is of no importance whatsoever in influencing the policies of the company. The FCC docket discloses that 79 per cent of the stockholders were in this class.

At the other end of the scale is a group of 957 stockholders each owning 1,000 shares and more, whose combined holdings total 3,156,803 shares, or 16.9 per cent of the total shares outstanding.

If any outside influence can affect the management of the A. T. and T. it must be expected to come from among this group.

Despite the company's publicizing of the widespread geographical distribution of its stock all over the United States, nearly half of the total number of shares are held in two states, Massachusetts, where 20.0 per cent of the total outstanding shares are concentrated, and New York, with 25.3 per cent. In the southern states, the mountain states, the northwestern group and the southwestern group, in no one state is as much as 1 per cent of the stock held. In South Carolina, Mississippi, North and South Dakota, Arkansas and in six of the seven mountain states the percentage of shares held in each state is only one-tenth of one per cent of the total number of A. T. and T. shares.

The A. T. and T. compiles each year a list of stockholders holding 5,000 shares and over, with the number of shares held. This list is appended to the FCC docket. The preponderance of New York and Boston interests is unmistakable. One hundred and nine names were listed, of persons or firms, joint accounts, institutions and trustees. Of these there were nine listed as of foreign countries; 68 were located either in New York or Boston, and the other 32 were scattered throughout the other cities of the United States.

It is significant that a large number of these big shareholders are banks, financial houses of the J. P. Morgan type, investment trusts and insurance companies. One of the largest single shareholders is the National City Bank of New York, through its many subsidiaries, which owns a total of 118,370 shares. Here is a list of some of the biggest holders:

Name	Address	Shares Held Mar. 14, 1935
National City Bank of New York,	New York	118,370
Iselin, A. & Co., New York	New York	66,477
Morgan, J. P. & Co., New York	New York	47,517
Brown Bros. Harriman & Co.,	New York	21,833
Central Hanover Bank & Trust	Co., New York	79,933
Chase National Bank of the City of	New York, New York	78,035
Bankers Trust Co., New York	New York	66,662
United States Trust Co., New York	New York	60,497
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York,	New York	56,668
New York Trust Co., New York	New York	43,414
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada,	Montreal	124,550
Harkness, Edward S., New York	New York	35,233
Moore, Edward S., New York	New York	21,655
Northern Finance Corp., New York	New York	36,293

Thirty-two firms listed as bankers and brokers held a total of 358,830 shares. Thirty-five banks and trust companies held 793,120 shares. Five big insurance companies held 152,350 shares. Harvard and Yale Universities between them had 22,599 shares. Eleven individual men had a total of 114,988 shares. Altogether this comparatively small group of large shareholders had in their hands a total of 1,687,873 shares or nearly 10 per cent of the total shares outstanding.

The other side of the picture is the record of sale of stock to employees. As the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has shown from time to time, Ma Bell as an employer has used

various methods to keep her workers under her thumb so that they would "co-operate" with the company instead of organizing into unions and asking for union wages and hours. One of these expedients is the employees pension plan already discussed; another is the employees stock plan. Employees have been given special inducements to buy A. T. and T. stock with the purchase financed by the company and repaid by deductions from the employees' pay.

The record shows that on September 16, 1935, there were 1,423,000 shares, or 7.6 per cent of total shares outstanding, held by 124,820 persons designated as employees. This number, however, includes a considerable number of persons who were no longer employed by the Bell System. What is interesting is that the employee stockholders, who represented 18.8 per cent of the total number of stockholders, owned only 7.6 per cent of the total number of shares and that the average number of shares held by them is lower than that of all other classes of stockholders.

In its publicity and advertising relative to its widely distributed stock list the Bell has been guilty of juggling its statistical conclusions in a very light manner. If you will remember, some years ago its advertising copy was wont to emphasize the large number of investors who were "housewives." The FCC investigation took the trouble to run these statistics to earth, and the conclusion expressed was that "it is legitimate to say that the statements about the housewives are based upon a statistical legerdemain. This is strong wording, but well deserved by the method that was employed in arriving at the number of housewives that are supposed to be owners of American Telephone and Telegraph stock."

Quoting from a memorandum of the company's statistician, T. H. Brown, the company is shown, in making up its division of stock ownership into occupational groups, to have shifted the figures around in accordance with its own ideas of a "reasonable distribution." The housewives, particularly, were plucked out of thin air, as Statistician Brown blandly admits, "Upon comparing the total men and women stockholders, as thus determined, for all the groups with the total men and women holders of A. T. and T. stock, it seemed evident that the distribution based upon the 1926 table failed to account for a sufficient number of women stockholders. A sample of approximately 300 accounts of women stockholders was therefore taken which indicated that about two-thirds of our women stockholders are either married or widowed. The number shown in our table as 'housewives' was increased and some adjustment made in the remaining groups in order to bring the figures into a more reasonable agreement with the actual totals for men and women stockholders."

What Does All This Mean to You?

The telephone company is a public utility. It is a monopoly. It controls 85 per cent of the telephones in the United States, and in the long lines department it has no rivals. But it has set itself up and entrenched itself through its channels of influence so that it can determine for itself what its profits shall be, and the public, through state rate control bodies, not only is checked in its effort to reduce rates, but actually pays the fees of the company's lawyers who forestall rate reductions.

If I want a telephone in my home I have to deal with the Bell Company and pay the rates it sees fit to charge. My basic bill is \$4.50 a month. Toll calls usually run this up

to \$5.50 or more. This is about equal to the amount I pay for electric light and power. Yet look at the difference in service I am receiving! I use the phone only a few minutes each day. For the same expenditure I get lighting for a six room house, and power for the operation of a radio, a vacuum cleaner, an electric range, toaster, washing machine, iron, waffle iron, refrigerator and a thermostatically controlled heating system, all of which consume several hundred kilowatt hours each month. Reductions in electric rates have made it economically possible for me to do this. Electric rate reductions were never voluntary, they had to be forced by governmental bodies, and the electric companies are strong. But the A. T. and T. is much stronger and less vulnerable than any electric utility. Dr. Harry Laidler has said, "If the Bell System were satisfied with a fair return on its operations, your telephone bills would be no more than half what they are now."

Employment policies are against the interest of wage earners generally. Whether you work for the telephone company or not, the existence in your community of an employing corporation which is bitterly anti-union and pays a low rate of wages, affects your wages and conditions of employment. The installation of labor-saving machinery which eliminated the jobs of nearly 200,000 employees during the worst of the depression years was a dastardly act against the public interest.

Although the A. T. and T. claims that it is publicly owned, 16 per cent of its stock—the only part that has an effective interest—is held by a small group concentrated mostly in Boston and New York, and through these stockholders, and also through its interlocking directorate the Bell Company is tied up with such powerful anti-union corporations as J. P. Morgan and Co., United States Steel, General Electric.

Though the big financial and industrial interests represented on its directorate do exercise some influence on the policies of the A. T. and T. the supreme authority is "the management." As long as profits roll up, and dividends on stock are paid, the management is responsible to no one.

That is, unless the Federal Communications Commission, through its investigations, gets enough damning evidence to make it subject to the authority of the government of the United States.

I. B. E. W. MEN KEEP ABREAST OF SCIENCE

(Continued from page 461)

vertised as air conditioned trains, they justly may expect them to be just that.

It is up to the electrical maintainers at terminal points so to maintain this service that failures may be held to a minimum. And if the proper effort is made along these lines it will contribute mightily to the return of our passenger business and to the gaining of new patrons to the railroad. The substantial decrease in fares is doing much toward this end, and hand in hand with that goes the quality of work we put out. More business means more trains, more work for our railroad men. And proper maintenance is quite as important as proper installation, if not more so.

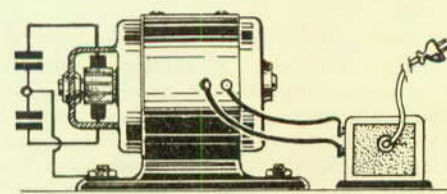
System Council No. 4 is now getting together a plan to help our terminal maintainers to broaden their knowledge of air-conditioned equipment, by an exchange of experiences among ourselves,

furnishing information that will be helpful, and helping each other to understand the instructions and the information available. We have mentioned this matter several times in our reports. However, it has only been lately that we have been able to do something definite. Again I want to express my appreciation to the Brotherhood and our sister Local Union No. 28, of Baltimore, Md., for the fine co-operation we received in the above mentioned emergency.

RADIO GIVES THE ELECTRICIAN A NEW JOB

(Continued from page 467)

tap to the motor frame. As a further measure a line filter supplied by certain radio manufacturers can be placed in the power line supplying the motor.



Killing the man-made static of a motor commutator by means of a pair of condensers shunted across brush-holders and center tapped to grounded motor frame. Also a line filter device which may be bought on the open market.

In conclusion, don't overlook that radio invitation. It means lots of jobs this year and for years to come. The local ordinances will soon be forcing landlords to install master antenna systems, and that's building up trade for you. Meanwhile, you can do your share by getting to know the ins and outs of the various master antenna systems now available, and working up some cost studies so you'll know how to bid or estimate the time required, when it comes to selling those landlords. The average quotation now runs around \$5 per outlet for the exposed wiring job, and \$7.50 and more for the concealed wiring job. But as electricians get to know this game better, these prices will probably stand some cutting. Meanwhile, however, why not make hay?

GREAT PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURING FIELD

(Continued from page 457)

gate sales of about \$375,000,000 for 1930, while total additions to plant by communication companies and for communication activities by others are estimated to have amounted to about \$700,000,000.

"The electrical manufacturing industry will in the future, as in the past, meet the broad and increasing demands of manufacturers in other leading industrial lines. It is a progressive industry and has for years held a high place in the matter of research, invention and practical application. Through one or the other of these fields of endeavor it may open the way to a revival of business."

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 470)

is not in collective or individual contractual agreement with labor, said member concern agrees to establish and/or maintain at least the minimum standard of wages and hours and working conditions established through collective bargaining between employers and workers in the region in which said member concern is located.

"a. If for any reason these standards cannot be determined, then the standards of wages and hours and working conditions provided by the Code of Fair Competition for the Coat and Suit Industry applicable to the member concern in question as of May 1, 1935, shall be deemed the minimum standards to be established and/or maintained by said member concern."

A labor bureau has been set up in the metropolitan area to study costs of production and piece rates so that equitable rates may be worked out that will be fair to all concerned in the industry—manufacturers, jobbers, contractors, and workers, rather than the chiseling and price-cutting that have been the rule heretofore.

Collective agreements now call for cash wages to be paid regularly each week; and establish a minimum hourly rate for piece workers, a five-day 35-hour week, and arbitration by an impartial chairman in case of a labor dispute.

The Consumers Protection Label is an advantage to the union because it enforces the union standards on the small, fly-by-night contractors whose shops are extremely hard to organize because they don't stay put; and it means that the union's fair manufacturers and contractors will not be undermined by sweatshop competition. It means that standards can gradually be raised and be extended to other branches of the women's apparel industry in an orderly and intelligent manner.

It is charged that women as consumers are responsible for most of the evils within the women's and children's apparel industry because they are slaves of fashion's changes. It is true that we are keen after variety; when we buy something new we want it to be different, and have a "new" look. At the same time there are many of us who can't afford to buy a whole new outfit each season unless we should buy very cheap clothes. So either we have to wear what we have, conscious that it doesn't look like this season's style; or remodel as close as we can to the new lines; or when we buy clothes we choose the "classic" styles—with plain and simple lines that don't follow the vagaries of fashion and therefore don't go out of style quickly.

Most of us probably never considered that fashion flightiness hits our pocket books, but it does, because it means that apparel workers are not steadily employed, that manufacturers and store-

keepers do not have a steady business, and that therefore at the beginning of the season you pay a high price for your coat. Or if you wait to the end of the season and buy at the mark-down you do get a low price, but by next season your garment is out of style and you don't get so much pleasure in wearing it and you will want to replace it sooner. Women buyers and organized women's groups are invited to discuss the problems of the apparel industry, keeping in mind that there are solid advantages that reach right home to the pocketbook in the stabilization of this important section of American industry.

REFRIGERATION PRINCIPLES IN AIR CONDITIONING

(Continued from page 463)

fan up to speed, there may be air in the system. However, air would only be found after some repair job had been made on the cooling system. The air can easily be purged out by a valve

at the top of the condensers located there for the purpose.

There is only one thing more on a cooling system that can give trouble and that is the compressor, which can very easily be checked. By closing off the suction valve allowing the compressor to run the pressure on the low side should drop to 25 inches of vacuum after a two-minute run, and if it does not drop to nearly this point the valves in the compressor head should be checked.

There are valves on all cooling systems that can be closed off in order that each part can be worked on with a minimum loss of refrigerant. The serviceman must acquaint himself with these valves, depending upon the system he is servicing as each company provides different type shutoff valves and various locations for each.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. \$1.00

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

NOTICE

After October 1, 1936, the International Office will make no charge for obligation cards and application blanks of I. B. E. W. or E. W. B. A. These have been removed from the price list below.

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	1.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00
Ballot Boxes, each	1.50
Buttons, small rolled gold	.60
Buttons, small 10k gold	1.00
Buttons, medium 10k gold	1.25
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold	2.00
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00
Book, Day	1.75
Book, Roll Call	1.50
Carbon for receipt books	.05
Charm, 10k gold	4.00
Charters, Duplicate	1.00
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00
Constitution, per 100	7.50
Single Copies	.10
Electrical Workers, Subscription per year	2.00
Emblem, Automobile	1.50
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Gavels, each	.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00

Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.75
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Ledger sheets for above per 100	2.50
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50
Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.50
Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Rituals, extra each	.25
Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75
Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Receipt Holders, each	.25
Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
Rings, 10k gold	9.00
Seal, cut of	1.00
Seal	4.00
Seal (pocket)	7.50
Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

METAL



LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM SEPTEMBER 11 TO OCTOBER 10, 1936

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	111539 113077	38	697401 697485	103	913563 915078	204	237577 237581	324	698879 698913
1	14525 14528	39	181501 181732	104	55161 55500	205	526226 526244	325	929684 929736
1	61699 61705	39	251624 251626	104	89610 89633	207	688216 688219	326	136757 136940
1	133354 133376	39	273635 273637	104	304501 304626	208	884764 884773	326	207918 207921
1	156881 156900	40	72389 72750	105	488334 488341	208	452735 452740	326	296754 296757
1	286651 286664	40	88743 89038	106	265101 265108	211	12344 12352	329	177432 177443
1	285091 285095	40	184022 184036	106	447987 447993	211	351751 351830	329	222568 222572
2	144902 144902	40	208312 208500	106	773951 773985	211	566031 566090	329	240915 240986
2	170111 170250	40	588017 588084	107	167130 167134	211	660741 660750	333	47970 48000
2	316501 316550	41	72782 72799	107	240023 240052	212	31211 31235	333	243763 243766
B-3	NG 70765	41	192537 192750	107	611444 611525	212	51077 51083	333	303001 303059
B-3	F 1253-1302	41	708950 709230	108	922125 922166	212	91927 91937	335	789692 789971
B-3	F 1514-1657	41	927001 927003	109	22883 22905	212	121314 121490	338	753461 753470
B-3	M 2126	43	15646 15652	109	32413 32416	212	301694 301695	339	116438 116487
B-3	AJ 30395-30400	43	115501 115569	110	139073 139093	213	32272 32624	341	30321 30323
B-3	AJ 30450-30600	43	894726 894750	110	198244 198275	213	411016 411071	341	198765 198776
B-2	AJ 30606-31100	44	970362 970369	111	200296 200298	213	413217 413276	342	644694 644697
B-3	AJ 31201-31280	45	508706 508717	111	753714 753731	214	10587 10599	344	844693 844708
B-3	EH 476-480	46	173040 173070	114	235336 235341	214	241241 241383	347	174226 174296
B-3	EJ 452-453	46	581591 581607	116	485401 485490	214	309076 309087	348	123058 71250
B-3	CAP 26-27	46	973011 973190	116	951515 951550	214	486624 486626	348	71181 302304
B-3	D 42	48	158312 158775	120	319412 319422	215	764060 764082	348	302251 294915
B-3	C 211-294	48	191271 191356	121	61977 62053	222	109121 109132	349	294915 681900
B-3	4AP 176-198	48	598828 598960	121	245463 245465	223	938632 938703	349	681659 710461
B-3	OA 12184-12200	50	222285 222285	122	22820 22823	225	770773 770775	349	943165 943297
B-3	OA 12927-13000	50	997339 997409	122	44859 44861	226	22607 22627	350	217824 217830
B-3	OA 13189-13200	52	87601 87603	122	277611 277700	226	193055 193055	351	75907 75925
B-3	OA 13268-13400	52	94217 94500	124	196418 196500	230	36016 40981	351	112556 112562
B-3	OA 13404-13513	52	361501 361621	124	290251 290478	231	197392 197427	352	281332 281443
B-3	OA 13605-13671	52	920699 920952	124	480871 480900	232	851531 851550	353	53149 53359
B-3	OA 13803-13850	52	94899 95250	124	772801 772827	233	177826 177857	353	102066 401400
B-3	OA 14001-14004	52	362251 362350	125	29988 30000	235	886751 886759	353	401372 716417
B-3	OA 14909-14941	53	280541 280596	125	103603 104196	235	207157 207157	357	222112 222150
B-3	XG 70766-70800	56	66365 66365	125	268528 268543	237	16806 16806	357	312901 312997
B-3	XG 70911-71113	56	187869 187869	125	314101 314103	237	508241 508267	357	824753 824820
B-3	XG 71201-71336	56	221101 221113	129	305269 305274	238	792082 792096	360	239751 239838
B-3	XG 71401-71449	56	503099 503100	129	902382 902395	240	217663 217663	360	240091 509667
B-3	XG 71601-71661	57	318710 318728	130	145780 145794	240	559083 559083	367	509655 203395
4	254265 254270	59	163127 163217	130	204250 204443	243	139321 139331	369	124057 124273
5	363 378	60	39646 39731	130	603259 603594	243	92791 93000	370	939836 939842
5	135500 135570	65	3679 3689	131	170353 170386	245	365251 365380	372	55222 806675
5	355501 355827	65	291141 291320	135	757741 757761	245	765481 765491	372	509883 509895
5	715651 715850	65	475043 475075	136	212670 212670	247	318715 318723	379	767837 767848
6	147028 147093	66	178832 178848	136	709688 709779	253	213484 213484	380	238658 493376
6	165452 165656	66	321812 321829	136	987284 987327	253	966268 966300	382	545734 545758
7	14782 14790	66	655929 656227	137	244610 244620	254	905278 905283	384	4839 4848
7	118834 118942	67	523113 523125	138	899605 899636	255	56918 56918	389	219617 219630
8	133638 133682	68	155548 155575	139	939200 939223	256	516193 516208	390	160013 160022
8	206793 207000	68	437044 437058	145	149496 149524	257	193706 193706	390	281406 281448
B-9	40606 40709	69	533080 533086	145	609962 610053	257	265554 265580	393	610799 610811
B-9	44266 44293	70	254172 254172	146	241523 241536	259	10832 10834	396	451242 451244
B-9	188465 188508	70	773485 773495	146	312007 312010	259	465033 465047	397	789624 789664
B-9	207703 207750	72	958754 958762	150	684317 684335	262	164814 164848	401	196088 637995
B-9	270966 270983	73	22439 22457	151	47751 47760	262	676911 676958	403	787557 787572
B-9	288751 289020	73	90697 90750	151	283528 283737	262	676911 676958	405	8353 8381
B-9	173452 173494	73	289501 289508	151	486301 486315	263	817802 817822	406	891896 891916
B-9	980271 981000	73	771001 771039	152	199401 199407	265	263901 263912	408	149386 149399
B-9	981038 981067	76	48037 48037	152	737574 737616	265	512786 512790	408	172884 172886
10	246827 246835	76	274568 274635	153	989503 989538	267	357068 357102	408	955322 955386
14	246372 246382	77	199501 200250	155	300111 300115	271	592417 592450	409	20907 20946
16	146659 146732	77	282850 283148	159	97072 97123	275	32442 32455	413	312751 312780
16	217344 217348	77	200251 201000	160	164691 164692	275	124511 124511	413	606208 606235
17	175874 175875	77	201001 201235	160	21711 21743	275	758925 758938	413	645742 645750
17	271501 272066	77	202088 202500	161	495183 495196	276	850905 850976	415	762451 762462
18	307631 307693	80	277689 277692	163	13081 13088	276	268367 268379	416	287285 287314
18	172317 172820	80	716921 716967	163	906460 906505	278	3902 3915	417	267057 267084
18	474077 474085	81	70516 70517	164	139061 139500	278	6127 6142	418	108491 108591
21	769001 769007	81	125396 125433	164	705901 706540	278	28895 28896	418	33131 33150
22	142620 142625	82	968583 968589	164	131251 131510	281	252466 252471	421	471239 471250
22	145071 145136	83	65231 65250	166	459312 459333	281	683695 683718	421	8191 8230
22	596662 596733	83	157817 157920	166	791326 791375	284	62305 62318	421	300303 300306
25	66631 66750	83	167850 168000	169	786063 786066	288	52549 52549	424	8776 8786
25	203511 203519	83	282001 282204	173	524836 524846	288	613391 613425	426	951576 951595
25	208971 209008	84	299781 299841	174	2107 2113	290	961152 961159	427	279086 279141
26	75801 75808	84	350406 350550	175	936974 937009	291	342481 342495	429	456375 456430
26	193713 193801	86	126881 127095	176	523433 523474	292	144239 144279	430	940756 940802
26	131111 131250	86	685116 685270	176	768389 768415	292	276001 276178	430	783176 783225
26	164401 164412	87	886154 886166	177	293251 293292	292	853451 853500	431	798333 798363
26	307501 307684	88	664101 664110	177	10616 10620	296	771354 771362	434	240603 240611
26	464350 464400	93	935306 935309	177	673499 673500	301	58501 58502	435	130550 130550
27	185623 185634	94	940441 940446	177	680164 680294	301	274374 274388	435	404051 404070
31	164992 165000	95	761037 761057	178	505877 505884	302	25933 25934	437	222251 222261
31	184811 184812	96	18694 18695	180	25709 25800	302	290895 290915	438	15681 15784
31	313501 313707	96	212681 212699	181	48894 48900	304	249300 249304	438	457634 457694
31	477753 477757	96	546684 546740	181	353279 353320	304	959835 959899	440	785173 785183
32	244374 244376	98	90515 90548	183	76852 76854	305	24120 24146	441	47117 47155
32	773207 773299	98	357751 357893	183	219311 219325	306	930483 930523	443	768456 768477
33	247273 247277	98	546209 546900	184	197570 197571	307	248648 248672	443	460710 460720
34	39988 39991	98	718651 718681	184	444692 444699	308	87991 87992	445	29450 29463
34	86793 86871	98	878470 879000	186	779237 779245	308	770543 770577	446	5783 5788
34	573639 573710	99	126813 126819	190	5363 5394	309	608909 609435	453	239174 239208
35	7526 7529	99	360848 360973	191	778665 778675	309	966277 966300		
35	310315 310320	100	720901 72096						

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
453	480118	480132	601	770101	770129	717	114797	114854	844	265733	265734
458	165351	165356	602	42341		717	452415	452416	846	177083	177128
458	860641	860670	602	518632	618644	719	129179	129217	846	276317	276322
459	57729	57750	604	261028		722	550113	550117	846	444605	444606
459	298512		604	941644	961714	723	221515	221517	847	1943	1985
459	294001	294088	610	265536	265537	723	989074	989223	847	298946	298955
460	268957		610	442922	442926	724	48966	49033	850	746499	746502
460	753968	753971	610	907181	907231	724	100527	100527	852	124639	124680
461	835841	835872	611	195177	195186	724	497006	497020	854	884560	884578
465	55555		611	272274	272312	725	171057	171071	855	522258	522274
465	103186	103262	613	193417	193500	725	232371	232400	856	19266	19283
466	895161	895200	613	237412	237417	726	777688	777697	857	511434	511447
467	480523	480529	613	291751	292033	728	771729	771739	859	295284	295294
468	666496		613	453997	454003	729	622779	622782	859	789182	789226
470	250338	250346	615	19889	19908	730	120097	120128	861	476829	476860
471	143	179	618	858643	858698	730	275016	275017	861	778358	778370
474	5835	5850	619	482284	482290	731	228464		862	792781	792826
474	16603	16670	623	25522	25523	731	857523	857547	863	480876	480889
475	247130		623	729341	729355	732	63212	63253	864	942421	942475
475	767016	767047	628	242101	242116	734	82962	82966	865	10313	10314
477	996149	996162	628	312301	312304	734	356374	356530	865	55963	56064
479	768673	768732	629	64636		735	760577	760584	867	311414	
479	784138	784158	631	16241	16264	736	257857		867	238809	238815
481	169436	169442	632	17420	17439	736	967444	967450	869	63880	63899
481	196596	196784	633	26474	26513	748	788984	789000	870	422856	422876
482	499021	499028	633	269893	269897	748	221401	221424	872	772285	772297
483	23804	23805	634	958777	958782	748	241823	241833	873	750785	750801
483	23831	23833	636	918291	918324	749	751402	751415	873	164118	164126
483	159404	159499	637	767571	767590	B-752	35	39	876	171337	171338
488	95472	95519	639	787843	787845	B-752	2207	2250	876	781405	781427
488	125323	125327	640	33488	33512	B-752	9751	9837	878	488499	488503
488	452075	452094	640	621710	621734	B-752	147920	147927	881	354001	354022
492	65459	65499	642	769328	769343	B-752	461744	461769	881	783589	783600
493	896642	896647	643	523930	523941	756	15913	15925	882	218424	218437
499	176776	176777	643	256987		757	238221	238249	885	235525	235565
499	195252	195336	644	9463	9486	758	270355	270358	885	30661	30683
499	255412		644	227286	227287	758	342031	342034	886	150602	150603
500	284286	284400	646	757057	757060	758	855693	855750	886	192782	192788
504	814163	814174	647	261163		760	258631	258650	886	443196	443245
507	506458	506462	647	972148	972152	760	128544	128614	887	280997	280998
508	421988	422003	648	11403	11408	762	772668	772684	887	944036	944143
510	35373	35381	648	14445	14454	763	7781	7800	890	786999	787018
515	631986	631994	648	420862	420887	763	239401	239410	893	782491	782498
517	519201	519216	648	917664	917762	764	502471	502488	896	276026	276029
522	773047	773077	649	269321	269385	765	2421	2435	896	766149	766195
528	44613	44619	650	7119	7159	770	81694	81704	897	240321	240352
528	262679	262755	653	21624	21628	770	723646	723750	899	28582	28615
530	485866	485875	653	779051	779067	770	219001	219026	899	308439	308441
536	905653	905660	656	210757		772	756377	756386	900	3927	3939
537	251664	251676	656	515369	515392	773	12333	12334	901	504527	504534
538	19369	19377	658	193982	193983	773	788245	788271	902	982320	982340
539	229959		658	750423	750431	774	791929	791970	903	274658	274659
539	497601	497612	660	8546	8548	775	26736	26760	903	490298	490502
540	14750	14776	660	192865	192871	776	792341	792358	904	171613	171614
544	52102	52164	660	513270	513291	777	286515	286531	904	781028	781044
545	28254	28273	661	25232	25245	779	790256	790266	909	293116	293142
545	33623		661	83428	83431	783	775636	775651	909	772032	772065
548	791418	791427	664	306001	306012	784	223684	223687	911	126206	126260
551	16811	16815	664	674958	675000	784	468681	468704	912	934891	934955
552	206289	206290	666	65290	65291	B-785	11283	11309	914	379172	379191
553	227076	227083	666	439790	439806	B-785	241402	241428	915	76043	76048
554	932004	932019	666	938131	938196	787	15001	15011	918	516811	516827
556	29139	29154	668	481766	481774	787	964499	964500	919	923211	923213
557	197943	197947	669	242074	242079	791	1003	1042	922	374479	374489
557	782832	782855	670	776804	776812	791	297712	297724	925	27009	27015
558	95496	95601	674	262487	262488	792	755826	755834	925	485701	485702
558	137714	137896	674	364504	364560	796	786691	786701	928	19030	19051
559	78023	78024	676	123022	123026	798	595837	595860	932	11769	11782
559	706763	706791	677	20181	20182	800	168358	168360	934	792937	792944
561	189902	190091	677	874069	874081	800	174866	174888	937	68344	68359
564	741149	741155	678	242077		801	260157		948	31790	31800
565	2715	2724	678	794268	794303	801	905439	905480	948	315019	315068
567	935634	935691	679	955601	955602	802	237216	237222	949	246883	246915
568	54201	54203	680	957160	957169	803	236701	236734	949	695406	695433
568	371159	371178	681	21044	21052	803	310836	310837	953	242406	242432
569	23604	23606	681	521619	521627	803	768901	768924	956	14419	14424
569	204908	205035	682	771143	771152	805	786550	786578	958	242792	242795
570	175511		683	16777	16800	807	24674	24695	963	313820	313820
570	496752	496783	683	715429	715487	809	228756	228757	970	26321	26390
573	56312	56321	684	500346	500355	809	485599	485608	970	253922	253924
574	24145	24167	685	634169	634188	811	774050	774056	972	492062	492068
574	28333	28336	686	429320	429332	813	3042	3045	991	767196	767207
574	150471	150600	688	25232	25236	B-814	8678	8700	995	19609	19633
577	27608	27622	688	890879	890893	B-814	175207	175208	996	87349	87352
580	72830	72869	689	23475	23501	B-814	240608	240612	996	793239	793244
580	271108		689	306913	306932	B-814	242425	242502	1002	100824	100880
581	924551	924620	691	776516	776522	B-814	253201	253241	1002	194329	194335
582	28855	28880	693	503231	503241	817	58293	58500	B-1006	3945	4197
583	4674	4699	694	674190	674231	817	128180	128182	B-1006	225901	225904
583	249475		695	816395	816418	817	369751	369887	B-1006	459119	459125
584	37185	37250	697	51345	51351	818	20142	20148	B-1008	37774	37776
584	140424	140430	697	615151	615338	818	484517	484523	F-1010	7797	8250
584	605694	605750	697	506201	506400	819	512289	512298	B-1010	12001	12022
585	861570	861615	697	992049	992174	820	144896	144900	B-1010	226306	226354
586	770208	770220	701	960311	960330	822	297049	297050	B-1011	40653	40495
588	60204	60233	702	252901	252904	822	793938	794025	B-1011	240138	240141
589	61482	61500	702	33991	33998	824	237866	237873	B-1013	9000	9132
589	243439	243443	702	38680	38688	827	236426	236443	B-1013	225734	225816
589	301501	301600	702	162495	162584	827	310212		B-1015	225440	225479
590	21045	21050	702	237037	237097	827	767401	767407	B-1017	241801	241895
591	35200	35205	702	237							

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
213-413249.		488-95515.		885-30665.	671-679.	360-239724-748.	
215-764064.		552-206292.		887-944052.		428-160514.	
246-765485.		558-95455, 487, 500, 515,		909-293126, 134-135.		435-130548.	
278-28896.		555, 560.		915-76046.		477-296142-144.	
290-961140, 156.		574-2 1 7.		996-793239.		594-222761.	
292-853455, 489.		581-924576.		B-1006-3987, 3991, 3998.		596-258756-757.	
309-966370.		586-770214.		B-1013-8912, 8999, 9115.		611-195173-175.	
321-752040.		610-442925, 907190-200.		1101-7876.		639-787840.	
341-198772.		633-26472.		1141-601410.		648-14444.	
347-174262.		648-917753.		PREVIOUSLY LISTED		725-171053-055.	
351-75914.		660-192866.		MISSING RECEIVED		801-905455.	
360-203385, 387-390.		674-364506.		9-270940.		B-837-11505-508, 241720,	
396-451242.		697-615155, 251, 278.		38-182491-500.		722, 725-727, 730,	
405-8356.		702-273303, 535.		99-126804-810.		734.	
418-108586.		725-232341.		211-12337-340.		861-170712-713, 717,	
426-951578.		726-777691.		324-200047.		719.	
435-404063.		817-128180.		340-200601-604, 606-618.		876-171315-316, 322,	
474-5847.		827-767406.				327.	

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 471)

some men, they will also have in addition to them an elephant.

Local No. 177 is gaining new members, every one is interested in the work and not in 20 years have we seen the membership of the local as willing to go along with the labor movement as a whole as now. All locals which are really interested in the welfare of their fellowman are subscribing to the Labor Journal, our local newspaper, and through it we get all the local news and announcements. Although smaller than some, we feel sure that not in any city will you find a more progressive paper. Our editor is one of the best and we never have to worry about the policies of this little paper. We go along the way happy in the knowledge that it will be run for the benefit of labor, and no politician or manufacturer's association can raise enough money to buy one inch of space in it that would be opposed to labor's cause. Organized labor in this city is very fortunate in that respect.

In closing we again strongly request that each auxiliary will send a letter for the December issue, and again thanking those splendid men and women who have helped so much, we are signing off.

CORA VALENTINE,
President.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 702B, DANVILLE AND CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Editor:

Our auxiliary was organized in April, 1936, with a registration of 10 members. We have been taking in new members right along but we are still a small group. As the local union grows we hope to increase our membership.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Alexander Tate; vice president, Mrs. Ward Alexander; secretary, Mrs. J. Edward Sedgwick; treasurer, Mrs. Owen Powers.

We meet on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

The auxiliary held a picnic this summer for the local I. B. E. W. members and their families. A good time was had by all.

Our Labor Day celebration was a big success. We joined the Danville, Ill., auxiliary and I. B. E. W. members in a parade and picnic at Danville.

In the afternoon we went to Westville, Ill., to join in their activities and a dance in the evening.

The Danville, Ill., auxiliary visited us October 8. Our business meeting was followed by some little girls dancing and the rest of the evening was spent playing cards and buncos.

A Hallowe'en party was given for the I. B. E. W. members and their families on October 22. The evening was spent dancing, and

character readings were given by Mrs. Harry Curzon, one of our members.

We are planning some card parties and other activities for this coming season to add funds to our treasury.

We would enjoy hearing from other auxiliaries and would be grateful for any suggestions.

MRS. J. EDWARD SEDGWICK,
Secretary.

908 So. Oak St.,
Champaign, Ill.

26 MILLION REACH OUT HANDS FOR PENSIONS

(Continued from page 460)

nesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska.

Address: New Post Office Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Director: Fred M. Wilcox.

Region IX—States of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma.

Address: Dierks Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Director: Ed. McDonald.

Region X—States of Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico.

Address: Maverick Building, San Antonio, Texas.

Director: Oscar M. Powell.

Region XI—States of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Wyoming.

Address: Patterson Building, Denver, Colo.

Director: Heber R. Harper.

Region XII—States of California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington.

Address: Humboldt Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Director: Richard M. Neustadt.

It is well now and then to look at present events in terms of historical perspective. There is little doubt that November, 1936, will go down in history as a great turning point in the course of American events. It represents the actual beginnings of the social security program for great masses of people. Hitherto about 2,000,000 citizens have received direct assistance through the Social Security Board. This month the way is being paved for a great segment of the population to receive these benefits.

As soon as unemployment insurance gets under way in all the 48 states dependent of course upon state action, the huge social security program will change the whole outlook of life for the underlying population. America will have come through. It will have passed from

a primitive frontier nation to a plane of real industrial civilization.

This writer has confidence that American workers will not miss the great historical significance of this month's events. He believes that labor is prepared to take part in this great push of peace; that they will shoulder the responsibility to get every eligible properly registered; that they will do more than this—they will see that the minds of the registrants are properly prepared to understand fully the social significance of social security.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM OCTOBER 1, INCLUDING 31, 1936

L. U.	No.	Name	Amount
I.O.	Joseph Mulkern	1,000.00	
134	John Kyle	1,000.00	
I.O.	D. L. Hester	650.00	
3	M. G. Habets	1,000.00	
329	S. S. Searcy	475.00	
I.O.	E. F. Leeman	1,000.00	
83	W. Edwards	1,000.00	
3	F. J. Craig	1,000.00	
121	Claude Murphy	475.00	
I.O.	O. C. Ramsey	1,000.00	
3	E. A. Raymond	1,000.00	
134	James O'Toole	300.00	
5	R. P. Adams	14.58	
I.O.	William Sherrick	1,000.00	
134	G. W. Thompson	1,000.00	
3	G. L. Larson	1,000.00	
17	J. F. Mack	1,000.00	
6	E. Richards	1,000.00	
134	William C. Steck	1,000.00	
134	W. W. Venables	1,000.00	
134	William Duvall	1,000.00	
494	A. C. Orhall	650.00	
212	C. McKenzie	1,000.00	
865	J. R. Starry	1,000.00	
14	P. J. Devlin	1,000.00	
134	Thomas Feeley	1,000.00	
I.O.	James F. Carey	150.00	
103	G. E. Beck	150.00	
Total			\$22,864.58

All real and wholesome enjoyments possible to man have been just as possible to him since first he was made of the earth as they are now; and they are possible to him chiefly in peace. To watch the corn grow, and the blossoms set; to draw hard breath over plow-share or spade; to read, to think, to love, to hope, to pray—these are the things that make men happy.... Now and then a wearied king, or a tormented slave, found out where the true kingdoms of the world were, and possessed himself, in a furrow or two of garden ground, of a truly infinite dominion.—John Ruskin.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

Now here is a real up-to-the-minute topical poem by our old time pal Jack Hunter, but one thing that bothers us is that he left off the last line which should end with a rhyme for Kingfish. Now who has a suggestion? All we can think of at the moment is, "And who gives a hang for the archbishop?"

Lucky

There was a lady from Baltimore
Who chose to fish upon a foreign shore.
The bait? Always a success before—
Consisted of feminine charm, galore.

So! Unattached young ladies, firmly set
your sails,
For you, too, may capture a Kingfish,
With the lure that proved attractive to
Wales—

—JACK HUNTER,
L. U. No. 68.

Here's another lucky lady—lucky mother,
who has all these grand gadgets!

Fortune's Darling

From a convenient place on the wall,
A small but mighty toggle switch
Brings to life servants large and small
In quick response to our slightest wish.

No more the long-handled broom does Mother
wield
In her daily effort to keep the floors clean,
To the electric sweeper dirt and dust must
yield
Until not even a tiny speck can be seen.

The out-of-date toaster went on its way,
The electric has replaced the old;
Four slices from the Toastmaker jump today,
Each one harmoniously brown and gold.

Our coffee in a chromium percolator we drop,
While the eggs in the skillet we fling;
The electric comes to an automatic stop—
Oh, boy! That Java is fit for any king.

The day waxes hot, and we turn on the fan,
No more mopping at our fevered brow.
The chill of eventide spreads o'er the land
We merely turn the electric heater on now.

No more the old hot-water bag of rubber
On our stomach we try to make it stay—
The heater pad lies so much snuggler,
In no time you're up and on the way.

When the bridge club meets in your home
And hi-balls you serve in clinking glass,
Those dainty cubes nestled 'neath the foam
Came not from a box that's run by "gas."

Chic radio stars do their song and dance,
"Calling all cars," raise the hairs on your
head,
Mighty dramas that nightly keep you in
suspense
For all of these a few cents you spend.

It's house cleaning time, Mother's hands
begin to itch
To tear things up from cellar to attic,
She reaches over and flips a switch
It's finished much sooner the modern way
electric.

"CORN COB WILLIE,"
L. U. No. 89, Toledo, Ohio.

If that peasant turns up next time with
a third wife it oughta be the old man's turn
to go down the well.

The Peasant and His Second Wife

After a period of mourning for his first
wife the peasant married again. All went
well for a time and then trouble began. The
peasant's name was Stanislaus, and his wife,
who was a great little kiddier, began calling
him by the last syllable of his name, "Laus."
Unfortunately she pronounced the word to
rhyme with house. It was; "Laus, do this,"
and "Laus, do that," from morning till night.

The peasant begged her to cut it out, say-
ing that it would give the neighbors a wrong
impression, but pleas and threats were of no
avail, she continued to say; "Laus, do this,"
and "Laus, do that."

So there was nothing left to do but to
give her the works, via the old well. But, as
she was a good cook, he gave her a break,
he tied a rope around her, intending to pull
her out if she would promise to cut out this
"Laus" line of conversation.

So he threw her down the well and as she
went under he asked: "What is my name?"
and when she came up she said: "Laus!" and
as she went down for the second time he
asked: "What is my name?" and when she
came up she said, "Laus!" and as she went
down for the third and last time he asked:
"What is my name?"

As her head was submerged she couldn't
answer him by word of mouth so she raised
both hands up out of the water and pressed
both thumbnails firmly together!

SLEEPY STEVE'S MISSUS.

The Boomer

Where is the Boomer of yesterday?
With klines and belt bundled neat?
With never a dime in his pocket
No shoes or socks on his feet?

He was always in Texas in summer
And north with first rumor of snow.
Just a stake was all he was after,
And the first pay-day, he would blow!

In a sleet storm he would grab him a rattler,
He would try to beat all the rest.
But when free meals and over time ended,
He would leave for parts east or west.

He always possessed a good ticket,
Deposited some place miles away;
No matter the pay or conditions
A month is all he would stay.

Like a sailor he admired all the ladies,
For cash, for him, was to spend.
That's why you never knew all about him
But knew he was always your friend.

A home-guard always replaced him,
He was always ready to roam,
He was free and happy while traveling
And never gave thought to a home.

With the boom days also went the boomer,
That human cargo's not now on each
freight,
They have jobs now, a home, and a family
But now, as then, drink whiskey straight.
THE DUKE OF TOLEDO.

I. B. E. W.

Don't waste another day,
Too long perhaps you have tarried
Or ridden the wrong train.
Get on the Union train,
Work with might and main,
And I know you will be happy
While on the I. B. E. W. train.
There are so many roads to travel
That one may become confused,
But just try this road I speak about
And you will find the road you'd hate to lose.
So all you electrical workers that would like
to be,

Jump aboard the I. B. E. W. train and ride
along

On the Union line with me.

You should not be an outlaw in your game;
Just play it square, according to rules laid
down,

And you will have no trouble, get no blame.

Take it from me,

I have traveled on the I. B. E. W. train for
many a year;

Now when the shades of night are falling,

And the shadows creeping near,

I dwell in happy thoughts of the past,

Of friends and Brothers a-plenty that will
ever be close to me,

For I rode the Union line on the I. B. E. W.
train,

And trust you will be wise and do the same.

JOHN M. WEBSTER,

Pensioned Member.

29 Florence Ave., Hawthorne, N. J.

Thanksgiving

I

Behind the curtains of bygone ages,
There are tragic tales of cruelties untold;
The blood-stained pre-historic pages
Sad stories of horror do unfold.

II

With the advancement of generations,
There's been a steady decline in social
crimes;
Confronted with deplorable situations,
Greed is getting in line with trend of times.

III

Let's sing to the new era a song of cheer—
With its aid evil deeds are disappearing;
Past primitive means no longer are here
And the horizon shows signs of clearing!

IV

Steel-hardened hearts an aptness have at-
tained
To beat with sympathy for those in dis-
tress;
Eyes, blinded by uncurbed lust, have regained
Their vision of the real road to success!

V

'Tis a solace to see varying minds agree.
It's a task well begun. Let's make it last;
May the turkey with its fine trimmings be
A daily, rather than annual repast!
(A Bit o' Luck) ABE GLICK,

L. U. No. 3.



On the skilful checking of the minutest details
hangs life and death . . . **Protect against
Tuberculosis by CHECKING YOUR HEALTH**



THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES